AUGUST, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 334.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1794.

The public are informed that the new work, proposed by Oliver Evans some time ago, is now ready for press.

IT contains a concise system of Mechanics and Hydraulics, suited to common capacities; the theories of which are applied to forming tables of the relative proportions of all the most approved constructions of mills, for mill seats from 1 to 36 feet fall, on principles agreeing with practice; also the art of manufacturing flour according to the latest improvements.

The author has bestowed many years study, and 2 years intense labour, in completing this work, which has swelled to a size he did not at first contemplate. This and the necessity of many explanatory engravings, will render the expence too great for him to risque, without the aid of a subscription.

NEW TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1. The work will contain between 3 and 400 pages, octavo,—good paper and type, and not less than 20 elegant plates of engravings, and be delivered, neatly bound and lettered.

2. Price to subscribers two dollars (non-subscribers not less than two dollars and an half.) Those who subscribe to twelve copies shall be entitled to fourteen.

3. As the impression of the work will require a very heavy advance, those subscribers who may think themselves safe in paying half the price at subscribing, will materially forward the publication.

4. The subscribers names shall be prefixed to the Work. The original subscribers, unless to the contrary is signified, will be considered as continuing.

Subscriptions are received by the author, at No. 239 north Second-street Philadelphia, by the principal booksellers, and the flour inspectors of the southern ports.

CERTIFICATE.

We have so far perused the copy of a work, proposed to be published by Oliver Evans, entitled The YOUNG MILLWRIGHT and MILLER'S GUIDE, as to be satisfied that it will be useful and instructive in general, and to Millwrights and Millers in particular: And therefore we think it merits, and hope it will meet with encouragement from the public.

David Rittenhouse, Alexander Anderson,
R. Patterson, T. M'Kean,
J. B. Bordley, T. Mown, Millwright,
George Clymer.

Persons who, through a wish to patronize this undertaking, shall be at the trouble of collecting subscriptions and transmitting them to the author before the 26th of December next, shall receive his thanks and be entitled to the usual allowance of one copy for every six subscriptions which they shall receive and answer for.

The prospects of the author do not warrant an expectation that the profits of the work will enable him to bear the expence of publishing his proposals generally: but he will feel himself obliged to any public-spirited printer who may give these proposals a place for a few times in his paper. July 23.

To be Sold by Public Vendue

On the 30th Day of August next, at the Boot Tavern, in Goshen,

ABOUT 60 acres of LAND, of the south-east end of the plantation formerly belonging to George Smith, deceased, in Goshen township; about one half cleared land, the other half well timbered. Said land lies about three miles from West-Chester, and bounding on the great road leading from the Boot to Delaware. Any person inclining to view the same, before the day of sale, may apply to Daniel Cornog, near the premises. The sale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day. Attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by MARY SMITH, Administratrix, and LEVY MATSON, Administrator.

July 23, 1794.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Woolwich township, Gloucester county, and state of New-Jersey, on Wednesday morning, the 16th instant, an Apprentice LAD, named CONSTART SMITH, about 20 years of age, was born at Egg-Harbour, a stout, well made fellow, somewhat round shouldered, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion; had on and took with him, an olive coloured fustian coattee, and trowsers of the same, an olive coloured cloth coattee, striped waistcoat, and an half-worn fur hat. Whoever takes up and secures said Apprentice, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by JOSEPH HARKER.

July 21, 1794. *

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on First day, the 6th of this instant, an indented apprentice lad, named James Morris, a native of Bucks county, and came from there some years ago, with his grandfather, David Caldwell; he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, freckled complexion, light brown hair, which was commonly tied, talkative and impertinent, his cloaths uncertain, as he would be likely to change them at the above Caldwells, 17 or 18 years of age--Any person apprehending the above apprentice, and confining him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges. JOSHUA PIERCEY, jun.

London Britain township, Chester county, 7th Mo. 17th 1794. *

WHEREAS I find myself imposed upon by a certain Elizabeth Tise, of Plumstead township, Bucks county, and state of Pennsylvania, who I married, and in two days afterwards she was delivered of a son, which is not mine; and as I have not lived with her since we were married, nor do I ever intend to live with her, these are to forwarn all persons not to trust her upon my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

FREDERICK HILLIPOT.

July 25, 1794. *

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AS the present sheriff's time of office will expire at the ensuing election, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate for said office, and solicit your votes in my favour at the next general election, in doing which you will confer an obligation, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's assured friend, and humble servant.

May 2. JOS. COWPERTHWAIT.

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THIS being the last year of the present sheriff's time in office, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate, and solicit your votes and interests in my favour, to place me on the return at the next general election, as his successor for said office, in doing which you will confer an obligation which will be gratefully remembered by

Your most obedient
And humble servant.
JOHN BAKER.

April 30, 1794.

To the Freemen, Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

BEING encouraged thereto, I hereby solicit your votes and interest at the next Election for Sheriff. Should I be so happy as to meet your approbation, and obtain your suffrages, the favour will be held in grateful remembrance, by your sincere well wisher, and

Humble Servant,
JOSEPH KER.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 8th day of August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one messuage, plantation or tract of land, with the appurtenances, situate in the township of London Britain; bounded by lands of Samuel Evans, John Chambers, John Whan and others, containing 153 acres and 30 perches, be the same more or less: seized and taken in execution as the estate of George Evans, and to be sold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, July 14, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of John Bromback, in the township of Coventry, on Monday, the 11th day of August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one messuage, plantation or tract of land, with the appurtenances, situate in said township of Coventry; bounded by lands of Jacob Stagen, Peter Pouts, Abraham Brower and others, containing 42 acres, more or less. At the same time and place will be sold, horses, cattle, sheep and swine, with a variety of household and kitchen furniture: seized and taken in execution as the estate of said Bromback, and to be sold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, July 14, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 12th day of August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, two pieces or parcels of land, with the appurtenances, situate in the township of Charlestown; bounded by lands of George Roberts, Benjamin Longstreth, John Coates and others—One piece containing 15 acres, the other 4 acres, be the same more or less: seized and taken in execution as the estate of Solomon Fussell, and to be sold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, July 14, 1794.

STOLEN, out of the stable of Jacob Paul, near Germantown, in the state of Pennsylvania, on the night of the 15th instant, a large bay MARE, saddle and bridle, the mare near 16 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, a good bay, with some white on her hind feet, she has been drove in harness, and has the skin of her breast wrinkled with the breast-plate, a natural trotter, has suckled a colt last year, and yet remains thick and clumsey--The saddle half worn, double skirted, plaited stirrups and nails, blue cloth bound with buff. It is supposed she was taken by a man who bought a bridle in the neighbourhood, and was seen near Jacob Paul's that evening with a round hat, striped surtout, scarlet jacket, with a vine running near the buttons, light coloured or sandy hair, very short and queued, he was near six feet high, and very straight. Whoever secures the thief and mare, so as the owner may get his mare, and the theif be brought to Justice, shall receive the reward of SIXTEEN DOLLARS, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of them, by applying to

MORRIS ROBESON,
of Philadelphia, or
July 11. JACOB PAUL.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the 15th day of July, in the nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, COLLINSON READ, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit,

"Precedents in the Office of a Justice of "Peace: to which is added, a Short Sys-"tem of Conveyancing, in a Method entire-"ly new: with an Appendix, containing a "Variety of the most useful Forms. By "COLLINSON READ, Esquire."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk
of the district of Pennsylvania.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the fourteenth day of July, in the nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOHN SIMMONS, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author in the words following, to wit.

"A New Pennsylvania Primer. By JOHN "SIMMONS."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk
4w of the district of Pennsylvania.

I AM directed to make it known, that on the first Wednesday of September next, will be sold at the Court-house in the town of Pittsburgh, at public sale, that beautiful seat of LAND on the Allegheney river, and adjoining the town, late the property of Thomas Smallman, containing 319 acres, 20 perches, and allowance, and to which an indisputable title, with a general warranty, will now be given by Susannah Ferguson, of the city of Philadelphia. Terms of sale, 500l. paid at the time of sale, and a bond and mortgage for the remainder, with interest payable from the date; any person incommoding the sale, by bidding and not complying with the terms, to be liable to 50l. damages.

This Tract of Land is beyond all question, one of the most valuable in Pennsylvania; it borders on the town, extends near a mile on the river, 100 acres at least on the first bank as level as a bowling green, and the second bank, with a gentle acclivity, overlooking the town and the river to a great distance; containing an immense bank of coal easily accessible, and limestone quarries of great value; a considerable and constant stream of water running through it, with a seat for mills, and all kinds of water works just on the margin of the river. For elegance, or utility, it is certainly a great object. I would estimate the value at 10l. per acre, that is upwards of 3000l.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,
Attorney at Pittsburg for
the Estate.

July 2, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from his Master, on Friday evening, the 11th instant, a Mulatto FELLOW, named ISAAC SMITH, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high: had on when he went away, cotton striped trowsers, and an old shirt; he is about 22 or 23 years of age, and given to strong liquor; perhaps he may offer himself to drive team, or work in a forge, the latter he followed with his master. Whoever takes up said Apprentice, and secures him, so that his master shall get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JACOB WININGS, junr.

Springton Forge, Chester county,
July 15 1794. †

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS DOUGLASS, late of Salisbury township, Lancaster county, deceased, to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands, are required to bring them in, properly attested, to

GABRIEL DAVIS,
JOHN WILSON, } Executors.
GEORGE LEETCH,

July 11, 1794. *

Stop Thief and Run-away.
Five Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, a servant BOY, named SILAS LEWIS, about 14 years of age; it is likely he will change his name: he had on when he went away, a cloth jacket and fustian trowsers. He was brought home on the 17th instant, and abandoned the same day. He broke open a drawer, and took with him Baltimore Branch Bank Notes, 10 dollars each, and other money. Any person that will bring him home, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN HART,

No. 8, South Second street, Philadelphia.

All masters of vessels and others are forbid harbouring or carrying off said boy.

July 19. *

RICHMOND, July 28.

The elegant corps of artillery and light-infantry, commanded by Captains Quarrier and Richardson, returned on Saturday from the expedition on which they set out last Monday—We hear they did not reach the field of action, as the enemy were quelled by the gallantry and dispatch of the troop of horse of this city, who attended General Marshall, the Commander in Chief of the several corps deputed on this expedition—It would give us pleasure if we could gratify our readers with the particulars of this affair, which appears to have been interesting and important in the highest degree, if we may judge from the celerity with which the troops of this city, Petersburg, Norfolk, &c. &c. were dispatched to the scene of danger. We trust however that the object is attained without the loss of any of our brave and active fellow citizens, as we presume a treaty must have been concluded with the enemy or the troops would not have been counter-manded.

Last evening arrived in town from Smithfield, Capt. Hicks and his Troop of of Cavalry, accompanied by General Marshall.

ALEXANDRIA, July 29.

The late attempt to fit out a privateer at Smithfield (on James river) merits the pointed disapprobation of every good citizen of Virginia. Privateering at best, that is, an individual of one nation seizing the property of one individual of another who never injured him, though they are subjects of powers that are at war, cannot be called by any better name than *licensed robbery*: much less should it be countenanced when in open violation of the existing laws and the declared sense of the government and people at large. It is true the British have unprovoked, and without the least plausible pretext, seized our vessels and interrupted and injured our commerce; but we are not to redress the grievance by practising the same reprehensible conduct: nor is it the method an *injured* individual should pursue to obtain restitution, as the property of the innocent is as likely to fall into his hands as that of the guilty. It would be ridiculous in a man who had a horse stolen to plead a right to take his neighbour's--the cases are not dissimilar.

"On the 4th of June Mr. Lewis Hipkin, of the Little Fall of Potowmack, was unfortunately bitten by a mad dog: on the 24th inst. symptoms of the canine disease appeared which terminated his existence on the night of the 28th. Independent of the melancholy circumstances of his death, the loss of so good and useful a citizen is a subject of public regret."

MARTINSBURG, July 28.

Last evening arrived here two gentlemen from Lexington, Kentucky, which they left the 14th instant, and who favoured us with the following interesting intelligence.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Greenville, to his friend in Lexington, dated July 4, 1794.

"On the morning of the 30th ult. the escort of the convoy under Major M'Mahan were attacked under the walls of Fort Recovery, by upwards of one thousand, some say about fifteen hundred Indians, who assaulted that Fort in every direction, but were repulsed with great slaughter; they again renewed the attack, but at a more respectable distance, keeping a very heavy and constant fire all that day, and by intervals during the night and morning of the first instant, but were ultimately compelled to retreat between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, with loss and disgrace from the very field where they had on a former occasion been proud and victorious.

"We lost 21 men killed, and had 29 men wounded during the action; among the former we have to lament the death of the gallant Major M'Mahan, the brave Capt. Hartshorne, Lieut. Craig, and Cornet Torry; amongst the latter the intrepid Capt. Taylor of Dragoons, and Lieut. Drake of the Infantry.

"In the course of the action upwards of 200 horses were killed or taken; but certain it is, a considerable number were in possession of the enemy, loaded with *dead Indians*.

"It does not appear that the enemy could possibly have received any information of this escort; their object was to carry Fort Recovery by a coup de main. Major Wells, who has since reconoitred the ground the Indians occupied on the day and night preceeding the action, is decidedly of the opinion, that the enemy had double the number of warriors in the assault on the 30th ult. than they had in the action of the 4th November, 1791."

The above-mentioned gentlemen in-

form, that the firſt detachment of General Scott's volunteer militia marched the 11th inſt. the 2d the 14th, and the 3d were to march the 16th, to join General Wayne.

PITTSBURGH, July 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati, North Weſtern Territory, to his friend in this town, dated June 26, 1794.

"Great preparations are making in this quarter to end the war with the Indians this year—General Scott is in Kentucky to raiſe 2000 volunteers—Gen. Wayne, with the regular force, is at Greenville; it is ſaid they were to march by the firſt of next month, but as the volunteers do not rendezvous in Kentucky until the 10th, it is probable the army will not move before the 20th or laſt of the month—where they are then to go, or what to do, we know not—Reports differ about the volunteers, ſome ſay they will turn out, others ſay that the appointment of officers has given diſquiet and that they will not come; if we get 800 or 1000 we ſhall be well off I think—Gen Wayne will probably, from every account which I can get, be able to take along 14 or 1500 regulars—The Indian army we are told are on the Omee, conſiſting of 2000 red ſavages and 1500 white ones, under Col. Simcoe—what may be the end we leave you to gueſs, but much bloodſhed is pretty certain."

By a citizen of the weſtern part of Pennſilvania, returned from the Illinois country, which he left May 20th, we are informed, that thoſe of the Delaware and Shawaneſe tribes of Indians, who lived on the Miſſiſippi, in the Spaniſh territory, and had been ſent laſt ſpring by the Spaniſh government, under the conduct of a French trader, to invade the territory of the United States, and watch on the Ohio and Cumberland rivers, have lately retired contrary to the wiſhes of the Spaniſh officers, who have made repeated attempts to keep them active in their ſervice, and have held ſeveral councils with them; but at which theſe Indians have offered the moſt powerful arguments and moſt conſiſtent reaſons why they ſhould retire, and avoid any hoſtile meaſures againſt either the bad French, or bad Americans. They ſay they have deſerted their own country and their own lands, even their friends, who are ſtill are at war with the Americans; this they have done for the ſake of peace, which having bought at ſo dear a rate, they would not give up for a cauſe with which they have nothing to do. The miſfortune, and hard fate of their friends whom they had left behind, was the conſequence of their imprudent meddling in the war between the Britiſh and Americans; that for their part, they were determined henceforth to have nothing to do in the wars between the white people; they would fight their own battles, and ſettle their own diſputes, if any, with the red people. Theſe Indians alſo ſuggeſted to the Spaniſh officers, that when the Americans offered preſents to the Indians, they always recommended to them to remain ſtill and peaceable; while, on the contrary, the Spaniards, and the Britiſh, when they made preſents, it was to perſuade and induce them to go to war, and ſo bring them into trouble.

The iſſue has been that theſe Indians have wholly left Cape Girardo, and their villages adjoining that Cape, and have gone to the head of Murameg river, to ſettle and plant corn, at the diſtance of 150 miles from their former reſidence.

The Spaniſh government has alſo met with another diſappointment.---Out of 7 Indians they had deputed to the Chickaſaws, to incite them againſt the United States, 6 were killed by the Chickaſaws at the firſt hint of their miſſion; and the one remaining narrowly eſcaped, and came back half ſtarved, quite naked, without his gun, and bringing nothing with him but the news. Nevertheleſs the Spaniards conſole themſelves by what they expect will be done by a number of Cherokees they have invited to ſettle at Cape Girardo, in the room of thoſe that have left it, and theſe Cherokees, though not ſo numerous as the former, are infinitely more dreaded: they are at this time the highway men and aſſaſſins of the Ohio and Miſſiſippi, and they are ſupported by the Spaniards for that purpoſe. Several traders who were about to bring poultry from the Illinois up the Ohio, have been prevented by the fear of being plundered, and the crew maſſacred.

Judge Turner, well aware of the imminent danger, is at preſent detained at Poſt Vincennes, waiting for an anſwer from the Commandant of St. Louis, whoſe interpoſition he has requeſted, and protection from his banditti, ſo that he may be ſafe in proceeding on his official journal to the Illinois, where he is to hold the general court.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN my houſe at Bower-Hill, on Chartiers Creek, which was attacked, plundered, and burnt by the rioters on Thurſday evening laſt, were four thouſand ſix hundred and eleven dollars and ſixty cents, funded debt of the United States, in my own name, in two certificates, viz. No. 775 for 3631 dollars 21 cents, 6 per cents, and No. 603 for 980 dollars 43 cents, 3 per cents. This is to caution the public, leſt they may be offered for ſale with forged powers or conveyance, intereſt is ſtopped at the Bank, and every legal meaſure taken to prevent impoſition. If they are fallen into the hands of an honeſt man, he can return them to Col. Preſley Nevill, in Pittſburgh. I alſo caution the public not to receive aſſignments on any bonds or notes to me, as they are in the ſame ſituation. JOHN NEVILL.

July 20, 1794.

Pittſburgh, July 20, 1794.

FINDING the oppoſition to the revenue law more violent than I expected, regretting the miſchief that had been done, and may from the continuation of meaſures, ſeeing the oppoſition changed from diſguiſed rabble to a reſpectable party, think it my duty and do reſign my commiſſion.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

Mr. Scull,

I am under the neceſſity of requeſting you to put the following in your next paper—It was found paſted on a tree near my diſtillery. JOHN REED,

July 23, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN taking a ſurvey of the troops under my direction in the late expedition againſt that inſolent exciſeman John Nevill, I find there were a great number of delinquents; even among thoſe who carry on diſtilling; it will therefore be obſerved that, I Tom the Tinker, will not ſuffer any certain claſs or ſet of men to be excluded the ſervice of this my diſtrict, when notified to attend on any expedition carried on in order to obſtruct the execution of the exciſe law, and obtain a repeal thereof.

And I do declare on my ſolemn word, that if ſuch delinquents do not come forth on the next alarm, with equipments, and give their aſſiſtance as much as in them lies, in oppoſing the execution and obtaining a repeal of the exciſe law, he or they will be deemed as enemies, and ſtand oppoſed to virtuous principles of republican liberty, and ſhall receive puniſhment according to the nature of the offence.

And whereas a certain John Reed, now reſident in Waſhington, and being at his place near Pittſburgh, called Reedſburgh, and having a ſet of ſtills employed at ſaid Reedſburgh, entered on the exciſe docket, contrary to the will and good pleaſure of his fellow citizens, and came not forth to aſſiſt in the ſuppreſſion of the execution of ſaid law by aiding and aſſiſting in the late expedition, have, by delinquency manifeſted his approbation to the execution of the aforeſaid law, is hereby charged forthwith to cauſe the contents of this paper, without adding or diminiſhing, to be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette, the enſuing week, under the no leſs penalty than the conſumption of his diſtillery.

Given under my hand this 19th day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four.

Tom the Tinker.

P. S. To prevent a great deal of trouble, it will be neceſſary to repeal the exciſe law and lay a direct tax on all located and patented land in the United States.

From the Delaware Advertiſer, printed at Wilmington, by Meſſrs. Adams & Smyth, Saturday, Auguſt 2d. 1794.

A L A R M - B E L L.

PUTRID HIDES FROM NEW-ORLEANS!

In our laſt we gave notice of the arrival of the Lark ſloop, captain Guyer, of this port, from NEW ORLEANS, laden with Raw-Hides.—We then could not make the proper enquiries, or remark on the impropriety of the captain—nor could we allow ourſelves to criminate the health-officer, (if any) of this port; but, as friends to humanity, and ſervants to the public, we ſubmit to their conſideration the following queries—the reſult of general report:

1ſt. In conſequence of the late unhappy viſitation at Philadelphia, ought not every precaution that human wiſdom could deviſe, be adopted, and enforced, to prevent the like calamitous event?

2d. Are not the pilots of the different branches, belonging to the Delaware, under ſtrict regulations and official orders, to the following effect, viz. "That no veſſel whatever, coming from the Streights, or from other parts beyond the ſeas, where the infection of the plague is apprehended, particularly from NEW ORLEANS, (where the yellow fever now rages) be permitted to land any of her crew, paſſengers, or goods, nor to break bulk, or come into port, previous to a viſit from the Health-officer, and a due performance of the uſual quarantine?"

3d. Have any of theſe orders or injunctions been obſerved, in the ſmalleſt degree, by this veſſel, notwithſtanding her DIRECT ARRIVAL FROM THE CENTRE OF CALAMITY?

4th. Are not the crew very ſickly; and have not two of them died of the Yellow Fever, and been buried, ſince their arrival in this port?

5th. If there was no cauſe to ſuppoſe any infection being aboard, or any dread of the contamination being found out, why ſhould the ſilent hours of NIGHT, be choſen to land from this ſloop, A LARGE QUANTITY OF PUTRID HIDES?

Theſe are of too ſerious import to paſs unnoticed. If ſuch exiſt, and eſcape inveſtigation, we again aſk, What is to be expected from the dreaded conſequences? Too many ſcenes, diſtreſſing to the human heart, might be depicted, to awaken to a ſenſe of danger, thoſe whom official authority would warrant in the prevention of ſuch arrivals, at leaſt, until they were properly recognized and atteſted.

To the People of Philadelphia.

The Editors of this Paper would recommend the moſt PRECISE EXAMINATION of EVERY SHALLOP approaching their Wharves, as it is to be much dreaded, that a market will be ſought for the above article, by ANY CONVEYANCE that may be leaſt ſuſpected.

We think it a duty we owe to humanity—to the tender and affectionate ties of ſociety, thus to ALARM OUR NEIGHBOURS OF THE APPROACHING PESTILENCE; if it turns out contrary, we will not feel ourſelves blameable, by rouſing the attention of THE PEOPLE to their own welfare and happineſs.

ADAMS & SMYTH.

Yeſterday arrived in this harbour, the brig Iſabella and Ann, William Hampton, maſter, 19 days from St. Kitts and St. Euſtatius; by whom we are informed, that on the 2d of July laſt, the Britiſh army, under the command of Gen. Simms, made a fierce attack on the French Republican troops at Point-a-Petre, having previouſly demanded a ſurrender of the fort and batteries; aſſuring them, that in caſe of reſiſtance, they ſhould not receive any quarter, but that every ſoul ſhould be put to the bayonet. The brave Sans Culottes, regardleſs of Britiſh threats, returned for anſwer, They wiſhed to meet them—that their motto, impreſſed on their hearts and their colours, was, Conquer or Die—that their ſtandard would be relinquiſhed but with their lives, therefore would not accept of, nor give, quarter.

Whereupon a council was called; which determined, that all the volunteers in the different colonies, and even the officers and ſeamen from the fleet ſhould be collected, to participate in the expected glory of the day; and that every man ſhould unſcrue the flint from his muſquet, and depend entirely on the bayonet. In the mean time the French were not idle; they had ſunk a mine, which extended under the only paſſage by which the enemy could approach, appearing in a large body under cover of their guns, the van-guard of the Britiſh, conſiſting chiefly of the 6th regiment and all the picked men, valiantly approached them under a ſteady charge, but the French appearing panic ſtruck, made a feint retreat, by which the entire column of the Britiſh was ſo far decoyed on the fatal ſpot, as, on a ſignal given, to be totally deſtroyed—being precipitated into the air, like as many wild-geeſe—legs, arms, and heads flying in every direction; not a ſoul of 800 men and 28 officers eſcaped; the remainder were drove off the iſland, to their ſhipping, and the French are now in poſſeſſion of Grand Terre. The French women were under arms during the attack, and ſtood their ground with firmneſs.

It is further ſaid that Gen. Simms is under arreſt on board the Boyne, for ſome alledged miſconduct—that Sir John Jervis and Charles Grey are likely to loſe all the credit which they have gained at Martinico—that buſineſs is almoſt at a ſtand in the Windward Iſlands, and it is ſuppoſed that if the Britiſh do not receive large reinforcements from Europe, the French will retake all their poſſeſſions in the courſe of the hurricane ſeaſon—that Arnold had arrived at Point-a-Petre but a ſhort time before the French, and was there captured with the reſt; but, miſtaking his perſon, had put Mr Anthony Sommerſall, of St Kitts in irons, who, it is ſuppoſed, can never ſurvive the ill treatment, if not already dead; that Arnold ſecreted himſelf until the day of action, when he made his eſcape on a plank acroſs the river Sal, to the Britiſh, where he is now a volunteer without any command.—And that, on the 12th July laſt, the Reſcource Engliſh Frigate, had arrived off Euſtatius from windward, and confirmed the Duke of York's defeat—alſo gave an account of a ſevere engagement having happened between the Engliſh and French fleets, about the end of May laſt.

NEW-YORK, July 30.

Extract of a letter from Niagara, Upper Canada, dated the 4th July.

"We are in daily expectation of hearing ſomething being done betwixt General Wayne and the Confederate Indians, as there are great numbers of the latter come from beyond Michilimakinac, to reinforce thoſe already acting againſt the former. There is ſome noiſe at preſent among the ſix nations, owing to the Americans building a fort near Preſq' Iſle; a party was ſent to order them off, but they refuſed going—General Chapin went along with them, and when they came to the fort, they fired ſome cannon and all their ſmall arms by way of a ſalute, and the ſame when departing. They have returned, and now holding a Council at Buffaloe Creek. Moſt people think they will go and reduce it by force—a thing ſo near our ſeat of government muſt be productive of ſome ſerious events---perhaps too ſerious. Our Fort at the Miami, is almoſt built, and the double line at this Fort comes on very well; there are an hundred men daily employed on the Fortifications, and the Queen's Rangers are croſſing over from York, a town in Upper Canada. There are two battalions to be raiſed, one in Lower and one in Upper Canada, and all the regiments in the country are recruiting."

Philadelphia, Aug. 6.

On Monday laſt the following documents, relative to the intelligence from Wilmington, concerning the Hides, were received by the Mayor of this City.

Auguſt 2. 1794.

Wilmington Borough, ſſ.

IN conſequence of a publication in the Delaware and Eaſtern ſhore Advertiſer of this day, ſigned Adams and Smyth, ſtyled the "Alarm Bell," ſuggeſting ſome queries reſpecting putrid Hides, to which is ſubjoined an addreſs "to the people of Philadelphia." The Burgeſſes and Aſſiſtants convened for the purpoſe of inveſtigating the ſame—and called before the houſe the Health-Officer of the port, the Inſpector who attended at diſcharging the cargo, the mate, and three people belonging to the ſloop, (the Captain being abſent) who being ſeverally and duly ſworn to give evidence of the facts, it appeared fully ſatisfactory to the houſe, that there is not the leaſt foundation for ſuch a publication; and in as much as ſuch publications have a direct tendency to excite dread in the minds of the citizens, Reſolved, that this houſe highly diſapprove of the conduct of Adams and Smyth, in this particular, and that the ſeveral affidavits of facts be publiſhed, in order to counteract any undue influence which ſuch an injudicious act might impreſs on the public mind. Reſolved that a copy of theſe proceedings, as well as of the affidavits, be immediately tranſmitted by expreſs to the Mayor of Philadelphia for further communication; and that the editors of the different newſpapers in the United States be requeſted to publiſh the ſame.

Signed, by order of the Burgeſſes and Aſſiſtants,

SAM. BYRNES, T. Clerk.

Wilmington Borough, ſſ.

PERSONNALLY appeared before me, Joſeph Shallcroſs, Eſquire, one of the Burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, Doctor David Buſh, Health Officer of the port of Wilmington, who, upon his qualification doth depoſe and ſay, that on the arrival of the Sloop Lark, Capt. Guyer, he was out of town; but the next day he went on board the ſaid ſloop, examined the mate and all the hands, (the Captain being on ſhore) who were in perfect health; that he went into the hold of ſaid ſloop, to examine the ſtate that the hides (which was her cargo) were in, which to him appeared in good order.

DAVID BUSH.

Taken and ſubſcribed to, before me, this ſecond day of Auguſt, 1794.

JOSEPH SHALLCROSS.

Wilmington Borough ſſ.

On the ſecond day of Auguſt 1794, perſonally appeared before us, David Buſh and Joſeph Shallcroſs, Eſquires, Burgeſſes of the ſaid borough of Wilmington, Hugh Montgomery, Inſpector of the port of Wilmington, who being ſolemnly ſworn doth depoſe and ſay, that he attended the diſcharging of the ſloop Lark, Capt. Guyer, and that the hides were landed in good order and condition; except three or four which were ſomething wet by being too near the Pump—and this deponent further ſaith, that during his attendance on the veſſel he did not diſcover any perſon ſick on board.

HUGH MONTGOMERY.

Taken and ſubſcribed before us, the date aforementioned

DAVID BUSH,
JOSEPH SHALLCROSS.

Wilmington Borough ſſ.

On the ſecond day of Auguſt 1794, perſonally appeared before us, David Buſh and Joſeph Shallcroſs, Eſquires, Burgeſſes of the ſaid borough—Robert Shields, Mate of the ſloop Lark, Capt. Guyer, who being ſolemnly ſworn doth depoſe and ſay, that he ſailed in the ſaid ſloop about the 8th day of July ultimo, laden with ballaſt and hides, that all the officers, paſſengers and crew were in good health, when they ſailed from New-Orleans, except one of the people who complained of the ague and fever; but ſoon after recovered his health. That the aforeſaid officers, paſſengers and crew, enjoyed good health during the paſſage, except one or two who were ſea ſick for a few hours. That ſince their arrival they have enjoyed good health---that all the hides were landed in open day, and in good order and condition, except four of them which were damaged by being too near the pump—and further ſaith not.

ROBERT SHIELDS.

Taken and ſubſcribed before us the date aforementioned.

DAVID BUSH,
JOSEPH SHALLCROSS.

Wilmington Borough, ff.

On the second day of Auguſt 1794. Perſonally appeared before us, David Buſh and Joſeph Shallcroſs, Eſquires, Burgeſſes of the ſaid Borough, Stephen Godfrey, one of the ſeamen of ſloop Lark, captain Guyer, who being ſolemnly ſworn doth depoſe and ſay, the ſloop ſailed from New Orleans ſome time in the month of July ultimo, laden with ballaſt and hides; that the officers, paſſengers and crew of the ſaid ſloop were all in good health when they ſailed from thence, except this deponent, who had the ague and fever; and that two days after they left the mouth of the river, this deponent recovered his health; and this deponent further ſaith, that during the whole of the paſſage, and until the preſent day, there was not any perſon ſick on board, except one or two of the paſſengers with the ſea ſickneſs for a few hours: and this deponent further ſaith, that every perſon, who came on board the ſaid ſloop at New Orleans, arrived at Wilmington in good health; and further ſaith that all the hides were landed in open day, in the preſence of, and under the direction of the inſpector of the port, and further ſaith not.

STEPHEN GODFREY, Junr.

Taken and ſubſcribed before us the date before mentioned.

DAVID BUSH,
JOSEPH SHALLCROSS.

Wilmington Borough, ff.

On the ſecond day of Auguſt, 1794, perſonally appeared before us, David Buſh and Joſeph Shallcroſs, eſqrs. burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, Sillick Patterſon, ſeaman, who, being ſolemnly ſworn, doth depoſe and ſay, that he ſailed in the ſloop Lark, captain Guyer, about the 18th July, ultimo, laden with ballaſt and hides; that all the officers, paſſengers and crew, were in good health when they ſailed from New-Orleans, except one of the people, who complained of the ague and fever, but ſoon after recovered his health; that during the whole of the paſſage, the officers, paſſengers and crew aforeſaid, enjoyed good health, and continued ſo until the preſent day; except one or two of the paſſengers, who were ſea-ſick for a few hours; and further ſaith, that the hides were all landed in good order, except a few which were around the pump, that were a little damaged, and further ſaith not.

SILLICK PATTERSON.

Taken and ſubſcribed before us, the date aforementioned.

DAVID BUSH,
JOSEPH SHALLCROSS.

Wilmington Borough, ff.

On the ſecond day of Auguſt, 1794, perſonally appeared before us, David Buſh and Joſeph Shallcroſs, eſqrs. burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, John Carr, one of the people belonging to the ſloop Lark, captain Guyer; who being ſworn, doth depoſe and ſay, that the whole of the paſſengers, officers and crew, of the ſloop, which came on board at New-Orleans, arrived in Wilmington in good health; that the hides were all landed in open day, and appeared, to this deponent, generally in good order; and further, that there have not any of the officers, paſſengers or crew, been ſick ſince their arrival at this port, to the beſt of this deponent's knowledge and belief.

JOHN CARR.

Taken and ſubſcribed before us, the date aforementioned.

DAVID BUSH,
JOSEPH SHALLCROSS.

As the veſſel alluded to under the Wilmington head is ſaid to belong to that port, there is no occaſion to charge the Captain with an intention to evade quarantine: but admitting every poſſible excuſe for him, it nevertheleſs behoves the citizens of Philadelphia, to be extremely cautious on this occaſion, as the hides were actually landed here laſt Saturday; and the alarm given by the Wilmington Printers, Meſſrs. ADAMS and SMYTH, was truly laudable and highly deſerving the warmeſt approbation and gratitude of the citizens of Philadelphia.

The hides we underſtand, have been ſent back to the veſſel at Wilmington; and it is earneſtly to be hoped that meaſures will be taken to prevent the importation of any merchandize from that or any other ſtate, when the leaſt appearance of ſuſpicion is obſervable.

Official information is received at the War-Office, confirmative of the defeat of the ſavages on the 1ſt July. They attacked the eſcort commanded by Major M'Mahan cloſe under the walls of Fort Recovery on the morning of the 30th of June. Their numbers eſtimated from one thouſand to fifteen hundred.

The attack of the eſcort was followed immediately by a general aſſault upon the fort, in which they were repulſed with conſiderable ſlaughter. They, however, continued a diſtant fire the remainder of the day, and by intervals during the night, and until twelve o'clock the next day, July the 1ſt, when they retreated. They were followed ſome diſtance by part of the garriſon, commanded by Captain Gibſon, but their numbers and ambuſcades compelled him to obſerve great caution. We loſt twenty-one officers and ſoldiers killed, and twenty-nine wounded. Among the former was the excellent partizan Major M'Mahan, whoſe loſs is greatly regretted, Captain Hartſhorne, Lieut. Craig, and Cornet Torrey, all of whom fell during the higheſt exertions of bravery. Among the wounded are Captain Taylor of the dragoons, and Lieut. Drake of the infantry, one ſoldier miſſing. The dragoons ſuffered the moſt; out of fifty in the action, twenty-one were either killed or wounded; twenty-one horſes remained after the action, but almoſt all of them wounded, twenty-ſeven horſes were killed in the repeated charges made by that gallant corps. Two hundred of the contractors horſes were killed and miſſing.

There is but little doubt from the previous information that the attack was made by the maſs of the Indian force and that they ſuffered ſeverely, of which there were ſeveral unequivocal evidences. Their ſuperior numbers and the horſes which they gained during the action, enabled them to carry off the greateſt part of their dead, but they left ten bodies on the ground before the fort, which they could not carry away.

The firſt diviſion of the mounted militia of Kentucky were expected at Fort Waſhington about the 20th of July, and the ſecond about the 23d, after the arrival of this auxiliary force at the head of the line, which may have been the latter part of July, Gen. Wayne will be enabled to move forward for the purpoſe of accompliſhing the objects of the campaign, which it is expected will not be very difficult by comparing the quality and numbers of our troops with thoſe of the enemy.

Fort Recovery is ſituated 97½ miles from Fort Waſhington, on the Ohio, in the field where the action of the fourth of Nov. 1791, was fought—It is 24 miles advanced of Greenville, General Wayne's head quarters in July.

Beſides the intelligence brought by capt. Hampton, from St. Kitts and St. Euſtatius, publiſhed under the Wilmington head, we were ſince favored by that gentleman, with the following particulars, which may be depended on.

The Republican forces at Guadaloupe had increaſed to upwards of 7000 men, by the addition of conſiderable numbers of the inhabitants, and of thoſe who had been ariſtocrats, but converted to Republicaniſm by the tyranny and cruelties the Britiſh commanders had exerciſed over them. Numbers of priſoners, who had been permitted to go to St. Bartholomews, to obtain a paſſage to the United States, were returning to the aſſiſtance of their brethren, by every opportunity.

American veſſels in the Britiſh iſlands, and the French iſlands in their poſſeſſion, were not ſuffered to carry away any other produce than rum and molaſſes, and ſuch only on giving bond, that they ſhould not be landed in any part of Europe, to the northward of Cape Finiſtere, except Great-Britain.

The frigate Reſource, captain Roſs, which called at St. Euſtatius, had been diſpatched, by admiral Jervis, in queſt of 3 French privateers, lately fitted out at St. Bartholomews, and which were cruiſing among the iſlands with great ſucceſs; one of them a brig of 16 guns, chaſed 2 Dutch ſloops into the road, a day or two before captain Hampton ſailed from St. Euſtatius, where captain Roſs, the commander of the Reſource, mentioned that the admiral and ſent for the fleet of men of war, now on the coaſt of the United States, requiring their aſſiſtance at Guadaloupe.

The inhabitants of St. Euſtatius were much alarmed at the proſpect of an attack by the French. Not a veſſel was ſuffered to enter the road after dark, and in the night of the 11th of July, a ſchooner was much damaged, and loſt a man, by being fired at from the fort.

The St. Kitts Gazette, of the 7th July, mentioned the receipt of intelligence from England to the 18th of May, and the arrival of an American brig at Antigua, which ſailed from Breſt with a fleet of 20 ſail of the line, to join the convoy from America, which they met off the Weſtern iſles.

An American ſhip which arrived at St. Euſtatius, after a ſhort paſſage from Amſterdam, brought an account of the ſafe arrival of the aforemented convoy at Breſt.

The ſchooner Diſpatch, captain W. J. Keen, of Philadelphia, arrived at St. Euſtatius, from Dominique; captain Keen informed captain Hampton, that he was in company with N. C. Higginſon, eſq. the agent of the United States, on the 9th of July, who was about departing from Dominique, without being able to accompliſh, in the ſmalleſt degree, the important buſineſs required of him in that iſland—The enormous ſum of 10,000 dollars was demanded of him, for permiſſion to procure copies of the documents relative to the condemnation of the American property in the court of admiralty there.

Captain Hampton's was the firſt arrival at St. Kitts, after the embargo, and was received by the inhabitants with the livelieſt expreſſions of joy and civility.

Copy of a letter from an American Capt. to his friend in this city. Dated Cape Nichola Mole, July 9th, 1794.

"I arrived at Fort Dauphin June 28th, but found nothing there, but ſickneſs and death, no ſales for any thing, and at this place, things are very little better; we are going to ſea to morrow, the only place we have any proſpect of doing any thing at, and for my part I think proſpects are bad. Beef at this place, 5 dollars, Pork 9. And Flour 7 dollars per barrel.

I remain, &c."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Kitts, dated 7th July, to his correſpondent in this city,

"It is with great ſatisfaction we find that England will probably make compenſation to America for the property illegally captured and condemned; and that in conſequence, a good underſtanding is likely to ſubſiſt between the two countries."

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatius, dated July 15.

"Vaſt ſums of money muſt be loſt in the late flour ſhipments, as no French produce can be procured at preſent, to make up the loſſes on return cargoes, but I hope it will not be long ſo. The French have defeated the Britiſh at Point Petre, Guadaloupe--800 men, with 24 officrs fell on the firſt attack. Grand Terre is entirely abandoned by the Britiſh, and I expect they will ſoon leave the iſland totally.

"The Sans Culottes have given the horrors to all the ariſtocrats in the Weſt-Indies, even here they are afraid of being attacked before the hurricane months are over, which makes the merchants more cautious in their ſpeculations on flour than heretofore."

From the Courier Francois, (publiſhed in this city) of the 26th ult.

Intereſting particulars relative to a part of the colony of St. Domingo, given by two officers of the 16th regiment, compoſing a deputation ſent by Gen. Lavaux to the Repreſentatives of the French Republic in this city; theſe citizens left Port-de-Paix the 12th ult.

The unfortunate city of the Cape and its dependencies were commanded by Villate, who had force ſufficient to make a vigorous reſiſtance before any enemy who might attempt to conquer him: At the Caracale, the Spaniards, with thoſe traitors who joined them, had already felt the effects of his power. Dondon, Marmelade, Plaiſance, the Gonayves, Terre-Neuve, Jean Rabel, and the Mouſtiques; ſtill form part of the poſſeſſions of the Republic. The ſmall but redoubtable army at Port-de-Paix, compoſed of 2500 European troops, and 7 or 800 regenerated citizens, is unſhaken in its principles; and this garriſon, in caſe of danger, could accompliſh as much as double its number.

The Engliſh have tried every method to corrupt General Lavaux, but this chief ſoldier of the army anſwered them with that ſpirit which characteriſes a true republican. The troops have ſuffered for three months the moſt exceſſive miſery; they were obliged to uſe, for their entire ſubſiſtance, the produce of this country, till the moment in which they happily received ſufficient ſuccour, to put them beyond the fear of an army of 12,000 men, for one year. They are ſurpriſingly well fortified, having been employed for four months, with indefatigable zeal, in conſtructing two formidable forts; General Lavaux aſſiſted in working at them himſelf. There are, at preſent, in Port-de-Paix, near 200 French priſoners, who are under the ſentence of the law, having been taken with arms in their hands, oppoſing the troops of the Republic. Among the number of the traitors is Jannas, one of thoſe who delivered up the Mole to the Engliſh; it is the ſecond time he has been made priſoner; there are alſo 100 Engliſh ſoldiers and five officers. In two engagements with the troops of the Republic, they have loſt more than 500 men. All the inhabitants of the mountain of Port-de-Paix, Petit St. Louis, and the country round about, remain faithful to the Republic. Port Margot and Limbe continue alſo united with us, as well as the iſland of Tortue, commanded by Labattur. The inhabitants of this iſland afford conſiderable revenue.

We can ſay nothing of the ſouthern part of St. Domingo for more than eight months all communication has been cut off between this province and the two others.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

NEW YORK, Auguſt 4.

A Barbados paper of the 11th July, was received in town on Saturday. A gentleman who has peruſed ſaid paper, verbally relates the following, as nearly as we can relate it:

"That the Britiſh June packet had arrived there in a ſhort paſſage from England, with official accounts of the engagement between the Engliſh and French fleets, which, after an obſtinate battle, terminated in favour of the Engliſh, they being of ſuperior force, having taken nine ſail of French ſhips of war, and, were in purſuit of the others, when the diſpatches were ſent off.

"That a junction between the Duke of York and Gen. Clairfayt had been effected; and, that another engagement had been fought on, or about the 1ſt of June, between them and M. Pichegru, the French general, which proved moſt favourable to the allies."

From the above ſource, a variety of reports have taken wing, and are in ſwift circulation; but, in all probability, there is but little truth in them. The arrival of the packet, however, may be hourly expected, which will enable us to lay before our readers ſuch extracts and official communications as will put them in poſſeſſion of the truth of theſe intereſting particulars.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Ridley township, Delaware county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, 13 miles from the city of Philadelphia, 3 and a half from the borough of Cheſter, and 1 and a half from the tide, containing 51 acres and a half of land, about 40 of which are arable and meadow ground, the remainder is woodland, all of a good quality, divided into ſuitable encloſures, in tenantable order; ſeveral ſprings of water on the place, a ſtone dwelling houſe, 2 ſtories high, a good apple orchard, and other fruit trees; convenient to ſeveral mills and places of worſhip; bounded by lands of William Pennock, William Lane, and the great road leading to Cheſter. For terms of ſale, pleaſe to enquire of ſaid WM. PENNOCK, near the premiſes, or to LEWIS JANNEY, near Jenking-town, in Abington township, Montgomery county, 10 miles from Philadelphia. †

WAS LOST,

ON the 16th of July, between the Three Mile Run and Germantown, or between Kenſington and Germantown, a middle ſize SILVER WATCH, with a china face, maker's name Wm. Clayton, London, No. 1252, with a ſteel chain, &c. with a paper in the caſe, of T. Norton, Wathmaker, Riſing Sun, Germantown road. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to the ſubſcriber, the upper end of Germantown, or to Thomas Norton, as above, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward. ‡ JACOB FREESE.

July 24, 1794.

N. B. Watch-makers are requeſted to take notice, if offered for ſale or repair.

LACHAWANNOCK.

A LARGE body of LAND on this river, and its waters, is now for ſale, to SETTLERS ONLY, on moderate terms, and a long credit.

The ſoil is remarkably fertile, and numerous ſtreams of water are interſperſed through the whole country.

The main river flows through one tract of about 30,000 acres, and is, with the exception of one obſtruction, navigable to the Suſquehannah.

Spring-Brook Creek, which, with its branches, waters another tract of about 40,000 acres of good land, empties itſelf into the Lachawannock, about 12 miles from the Suſquehannah.

It affords numerous mill-ſeats, and in its courſe creates large bodies of well-watered meadow ground.

The other tracts are interſected by creeks of conſiderable importance.

Several mills are already erected, for the accommodation of the ſettlers.

Roads are cut in different directions, towards the moſt convenient markets.

The county town is not more than 12 miles diſtant from many parts of the ſettlement.

The Suſquehannah affords an eaſy and ſafe navigation to Middleton, from whence the canal to Schuylkill extends the communication to the city.

Another means of connection with Philadelphia, is by the Delaware, from which the diſtance, in ſeveral places, is about 30 miles.

The proprietors, combining their own intereſt with that of the inhabitants, are diſpoſed to erect works of public utility, to open roads, &c. and in every ten mile ſquare, a tract of 100 acres of land is allotted for a ſchool, and 100 acres for the firſt reſident clergyman, of any denomination of chriſtians. For further particulars, apply to

GEORGE EDDY.

Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennſylvania, July 9, 1794.

Letters directed to GEORGE EDDY, at Philadelphia, or this place, or to THOMAS EDDY, at New-York, relative to this buſineſs, will be duly anſwered.

A COW.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, at the Canal, Springſbury, on the 26th inſt. a red COW, with a white face and belly, the top of her left ear cropped. Any perſon proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

GERSHOM JOHNSON.

Springſbury Canal. July 28 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Providence township, Montgomery county, 2 COLTS, one a ſorrel, the other a black. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, and pay charges. And take them away, otherwiſe they will be appraiſed and ſold for ſaid charges.

July 12. 1794 * JOHN PAWLING

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN CLARK, deceaſed, of Mount Holly, county of Burlington, are deſired to make payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are earneſtly requeſted to bring their accounts for ſettlement, to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOHN CLARK, or
EPHRAIM CLARK,
in Philadelphia, or
ALEXANDER SHIRAS,
in Mount-Holly,
} Executors.

July 16, 1794.

Will be expoſed to ſale, by public Vendue, on Thurſday, the 7th day of Auguſt next, at the late dwelling-houſe of Abraham Rex, deceaſed,

SUNDRY meſſuages, lots, pieces and parcels of land, ſituate in Germantown township, in the county of Philadelphia, viz. two certain lots of land in that part of Germantown township, called Creſham, No. 1. containing near 3 acres, with a large and convenient two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſtone barn, ſtone ſpring-houſe, with an excellent ſpring of water, and a convenient tenement above; alſo, a great variety of the choiceſt fruit trees, pleaſantly ſituated for a Gentleman's country ſeat, adjoining lands late of William Allen, Eſq. deceaſed. No. 2. containing 15 acres, nearly adjoining, with an excellent apple orchard, and ſpring of water; alſo, a meſſuage and three lots of land, ſituate on Cheſnut hill, fronting on the main road leading to Barn-hill; alſo, one other lot of land, bounding and fronting on a road, called the Lime kiln road, containing 4 acres. The ſale to begin at one o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid day, when the terms of ſale will be made known, by

JOHN REX, JOHN HUSTON, and others, Adminiſtrators to the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed. July 21. †

WHEREAS CALEB SHAW, late of Middletown, in the county of Bucks, has publicly reported, that the ſubſcriber is indebted to him in the ſum of £280, on a promiſſory note, given him for the purchaſe of a plantation, in the ſaid township; he thinks it proper to take this method of aſſuring the Public of the falſehood of the imputation, and that the ſaid debt, and every ſecurity given for the ſame, has been, by him, fully paid and diſcharged.

* JOHN PRYOR.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the 10th inſtant, in Ridley township, Delaware county, a pair of bay HORSES: one 12 or 14 years old, 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar, ſaddle ſpots, branded D. on the near buttock, ſhod before, paces and trots; the other 12 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white, ſaddle ſpots, blind of an eye, ſhod round, trots and canters well. The owner, or owners, are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. July 12, 1794.

* JOSEPH PEARSON.

CAME to the ſubſcribers, in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, near Shoemaker's mill, a pale red coloured COW; has a little appearance of brindle, particularly about the head, and has holes bored in her horns. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

STEPHEN & BENJAMIN MERSHON.

Cheltenham, June 30, 1794 *

Germantown Academy

WILL be opened the 1ſt of July, by F. Herman, from Germany, J. M. Ray, from Edinburgh, lately from Paris (author of the Comprehenſive View of Philoſophical, Political and Theological Syſtems, from the creation to the preſent time - the only true guide to the Engliſh grammar, &c.) and others, under the inſpection of the Truſtees. German and Engliſh grammar, French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and other Oriental languages, the philoſophical ſciences, and all the branches of a common and liberal education, fitting for the various offices and employments in life, will be taught on an improved plan, in the moſt expeditious manner, in a way both ſcientific and applicable to practice in human life; particular attention will be paid to the health and morals of youth; few places are ſo pleaſant and healthful, it is ſix miles from Philadelphia. 3m

Four Dollars Reward.

MADE his eſcape from on board the ſloop Rachel, of Monmouth, lying at the Drawbridge, about the 20th of June laſt, an Apprentice LAD, named JACOB WITTOCK, about 18 years of age, 5 feet high, thick ſet, broad face, with conſiderable appearance of white in his eyes, Dutch deſcent, a Nailor by trade; he went from on board with a pretence of going to ſee his parents, as they live in the city of Philadelphia; his father is a baker by trade, by the name of Peter Wittock. Said Apprentice had on and took with him a good ſuit of wearing apparel, conſiſting of a blue broadcloth coat, ſpotted jean waiſtcoat, olive coloured jean breeches, cotton ſtockings, new ſhirt, calliſkin ſhoes with plated buckles, and a roram hat: I have reaſon to believe he is concealed by ſome of his relations in the city; he is fond of ſtrong liquor when he can get it. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Apprentice in the Work houſe, ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

ANDREW MILLER.

Quinton's Bridge, Salem County, New-Jerſey, July 2.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 29th of June, a dark brown MARE, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead; appears to be about 3 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. June 3.

¶ WILLIAM FERREE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Joab Jones, late of this city, taylor, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to prove their accounts and bring them in for ſettlement to

WILLIAM WOOD, Adminiſtrator.

July 8. * 2w.

FOR SALE,

Either ſeparately or together, as may beſt accommodate the purchaſer,

THE following TANYARDS, in the vicinity of the city of Philadelphia, and No. 1, 2, and 3, in the neighbourhood of the Baſon of the Schuylkill and Delaware canal, together with the ſtock, utenſils, &c. belonging to the ſame, viz.

No. 1. Conſiſting of 92 vatts, handlers, limes, &c.---On the lot are erected, a good two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, two large rooms on the firſt floor, and four on the ſecond, a cellar under the whole, and a kitchen adjoining, two bark mills, a bark houſe, which will contain 300 cords, a brick drying-loft and two beam-houſes; the ſtock conſiſts of about 2760 hides, and 7500 ſkins.

No. 2. Conſiſting of 43 vatts, limes, handlers, &c.---On the lot are erected, a large drying-loft, bark-mill, a bark-houſe, which will contain 300 cords, and a convenient coach-houſe, all of brick and almoſt new; alſo, a large convenient frame ſtable; the ſtock conſiſts of about 1440 hides.

No. 3. Conſiſting of 72 vatts, handlers, limes, &c.---On the lot are erected, a brick tenement, two ſtories high, with a cellar under it, a mill-houſe and bark-houſe, which will contain about 200 cords; the ſtock conſiſts of about 2160 hides.

No. 4. Conſiſting of 54 vatts, handlers, limes, &c.---On the lot are erected, a brick currying-ſhop, which at a ſmall expence may be converted into a dwelling-houſe, a bark-houſe, beam-houſe and ſtable; the ſtock conſiſts of about 1463 hides.

A quantity of Bark is laid in, ſufficient for one year's conſumption of each of the Tanyards. Each yard has alſo a ſufficient number of horſes, carts and utenſils for carrying on the buſineſs.

The purchaſer may be accommodated with paſture lots adjacent to the Tanyards. The proprietor has been for a long time paſt extenſively concerned in the currying buſineſs alſo, and he offers for ſale his ſtock and utenſils in that branch of his buſineſs.

Should any perſon incline to purchaſe the whole, he will derive great advantages from ſtepping into an extenſive old eſtabliſhment, and may have any reaſonable time for payment of a conſiderable proportion of the purchaſe money, on giving approved ſecurity; or ſhould it be more agreeable to purchaſe only the ſtock, utenſils, &c. and rent the Tanyards, he may be accommodated in that way.

For further information apply at No. 27, South Third-ſtreet.

June 11, 1794. t. f.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Warwick township, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, a yellow bay Gelding, three years old, fifteen hands and an half high, ſtout made for his age, ſomewhat flat ſided and rather droop-rumped, light mane and tail, the near hind foot a little ſwelled at preſent; alſo a ſaddle and bridle, the ſaddle not much worn, plated ſtirrups, and tuft nails, engraved W. M. the pad bound round with green pluſh, ſtriped ſweat-cloth, faced with green cloth, a ſingle rein curb bridle, much worn, with plated bit, buckles and tips. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or SIXTEEN DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ROBERT MEARNS, junr.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 24th ult. a Negro MAN, named JOHN (he adds Scott) aged about 24 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, his hair very ſhort, he is not very black, and has a handſome countenance; he can read, and is learning to write; he took with him a black broadcloth coat nearly new, a pair of good leather breeches, a brown ſhort riding waiſtcoat, a green cloth waiſtcoat, laced at the pockets, ſome old ſilk ſtockings marked I. Gunn, and many other articles of clothing. If he returns previous to my departure for Georgia, I will give him his freedom on his arriving at the age of thirty-one years. Any gentleman of my acquaintance will greatly oblige me by furniſhing the ſaid ſervant with the neceſſary means for his joining me. All maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to take him on board their veſſels, and the above reward will be given to any perſon who will induce the ſaid ſervant to return.

July 1. * JAMES GUNN.

Nine Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the 27th May, 1794, from the door of Joſiah Furguſon, innkeeper in Newton, Bucks county, a bay Mare, ſuppoſed fourteen hands and an half or fifteen hands high, a bald face, black mane and tail, the tail undocked, has a ſcar on her buttock, and another on one of her hind legs, which makes it ſomewhat thicker than the other; is a natural trotter; had on when ſtolen, a ſaddle and curb bridle. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare, ſaddle, bridle and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or five dollars for the mare, ſaddle and bridle alone, paid by JOHN DUER.

Lower Makefield, Bucks county. *

Thirty Dollars Reward.

LOST on the 29th ult, Two Hundred Dollar NOTES, two Thirty Dollar NOTES, and one Ten Dollar NOTE, all of which were of the Bank of the United States. Any perſon who will leave ſaid Notes at the Office of the American Daily Adverтiſer, or the Printers of this Paper, ſhall receive the above Reward.

To be Sold by private Sale,

A VALUABLE FORGE, in the township of Dover, in the county of Monmouth, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, known by the name of the Federal Forge. It is built on an excellent ſtream, one of the branches of Toms river. There is likewiſe a good ſaw-mill, with two ſaws, on the premiſes, from which boards are frequently rafted to the public landings on Toms river, which is about nine miles diſtance, from whence iron and lumber may be eaſily conveyed to New-York or Philadelphia, by water. There is a good two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, with two rooms below and four above, with a good log kitchen and a frame ſtore houſe at the end of the dwelling houſe, and fourteen comfortable log dwelling houſes, convenient for work people, a large coal-houſe, waggon-houſe, blackſmith's ſhop, with a good ſet of tools, convenient ſtables, ſufficient for 20 horſes, with ſeveral other convenient buildings. There is in ſaid forge three fires, with one hammer, and a large quantity of good ore, within three miles of the forge, and in a very plentiful part of the country for timber ſuitable for ſawing or coal, and about twelve miles from Hanover furnace, where pigs may be got on reaſonable terms, if the purchaſer ſhould incline to work them. Alſo, a conſiderable ſhare, in propriety or untaken up lands, of which there are great quantities adjoining the forge tract; it is allowed to be as good an out-let for cattle and hogs, as any in the ſtate; they are frequently killed fat out of the woods; a conſiderable quantity of ſwamp, which, it is thought, would make good meadow, if improved, ſeveral acres of which are cleared, fenced, and ſowed with graſs ſeed, that makes a very good appearance; the whole improvements have been made within about four years, except the ſaw-mill, which is good and ſtrong. There is at preſent on the bank a large ſtock of coal and ore, ſufficient to make 40 or 50 tons of bar iron, with about 20 tons of anconies and bar iron, and ſome proviſions and ſhop goods, all which will be ſold with the forge, if it ſuits the purchaſer, and a conſiderable quantity of wood already cut. It is thought to be an advantageous place for making iron. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOSEPH WALL, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. The terms of payment will be made eaſy to ſuit the conveniency of the purchaſer.

Forty-Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's farm, in Middle-Neck, Cecil county, Maryland, on the ſeventh inſtant, Three Negroes, two of them women, and one boy, viz. Rachel, Mima or Jemima, and Jem. Rachel is about thirty five or thirty-ſix years of age, rather about the middle ſize in height, inclinable to be fat, not remarkably black, ſhe is troubled with pains, and her ancles and wriſts frequently ſwell, is talkative, and ſometimes makes uſe of words ſhe don't underſtand. Mima, daughter of the ſaid Rachel, is a ſtout likely bright mulattoe, about nineteen years of age, a number of years ago ſhe had an inflammation in her eyes, and ſkins grew on each of them, the white ſpecks are yet to be diſcovered in one or both of them, but have grown ſmall; ſhe alſo wore a ſeton in the back of her neck, the marks of which it is probable may yet be diſcovered; when ſhe left home, ſhe had a ſmall ſore on one of her ancles, near the joint, her under jaw extends further out than the upper.

Jem, ſon of Rachel, is about 14 years old ſhort for his age, but well fet, has remarkably large projecting eyes, and ſhews much of their whites, he reſembles his mother in colour, and ſomewhat in countenance.

Alſo ran away from the above mentioned farm, on the 19th day of September laſt, a Negro Man, called Adam, huſband to Rachel, and father of Jem. It is ſuppoſed the above Adam came back, and perſuaded the others off. He is about 38 years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, rather luſty, has a grim aſpect, is very talkative, ſpeaks faſt and ſomewhat through his noſe, boaſts much, and is a great liar, he is not remarkably black, underſtands farming, and is a good mower. As it is likely the above Negroes have changed their dreſs, it is unneceſſary to deſcribe it. Whoever takes up and ſecures the whole of them, ſo that their maſter gets them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or twenty pounds for Adam, ten pounds for Jemima, ſeven pounds ten ſhillings for Rachel, and ſeven pounds ten ſhillings for Jem, and if brought home, all reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber. It is probable they have gone to Philadelphia, or to the borders of Cheſter or Lancaſter counties, in Pennſylvania.

7w SIDNEY GEORGE.

June 13, 1794. * tf

Harriſburgh and Carliſle

MAIL STAGE,

STARTS from Mr. Abraham Sheridan's, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia, every Wedneſday, by way of Reading and Lebanon to Harriſburgh, and arrives at Harriſburgh on Saturday morning following; ſtarts from Mr. Crab's, innkeeper at Harriſburgh on Monday, and arrives on Thurſday at Philadelphia.

The Reading Stage, ſtarts from Reading, at John Whitman's, inn-keeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tueſday morning. Then ſtarts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid by the public's

Humble Servant,

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By BENJAMIN JOHNSON,

And ſold at his Book-Store, No. 147, Market-Street,

The Life of Doctor Franklin,

With a ſtriking likeneſs, executed in a maſterly manner, by Thackara and Vallance. Price 50

The Young Book-Keeper's Aſſiſtant, 6s. 3d.

Swan's Britiſh Architect, 37s. 6d.

Paine's ditto, 30s.

Town and Country Builder's Aſſiſtant, 22s. 6d.

The Ready Reckoner, or Traders ſure Guide, 3s. 9d.

Æſop's Fables, with cuts, 4s. 8d.

The Mirror, a periodical paper, publiſhed at Edinburgh, 2 vols. 12s. 3d.

The Religious Courtſhip, 4s. 8d.

The Young Gentleman and Lady's Monitor, 5s. 7d. 1-2.

In the preſs, and will be publiſhed in a few days, and ſold as above,

Reflections and Maxims,

By WM. PENN.

With his Advice to his Children, 4s. 8d.

6th Month 2, 1794. copsm

JUST PUBLISHED, by the author, JOHN SPURRIER, an old experienced and experimental Farmer, of Brandywine-Hundred, in the county of Newcaſtle, and ſtate of Delaware, and ſold by Meſſrs. Dobſon, Young, Cruikſhank, Campbell, and Carey, Bookſellers, for One Dollar and an Half, neatly bound and lettered,

The Practical Farmer,

BEING a Compendious Syſtem of Huſbandry, adapted to the different ſoils and climates of America; containing the mechanical, chemical and philoſophical elements of agriculture; wherein the different ſoils and manures are analized, ſhewing their real properties, with their proper applications to each other, and the atmoſpherical influences; the beſt method of conſtructing and managing the farm-yard, ſo as to be the moſt beneficial to the farmer; to make compoſts and fertilizing ſteeps, and a new, cheap and effectual alcaline manure; of improving wet and ſwampy grounds, with directions for draining of them; to manage upland and watered meadows; the great benefit of ſowing land under tillage, in rotation, with graſſes, ſuch as clover, trefoil, lucerne, ſaintfoin, burnet, and rye graſs, with experiments made on them, and their proper culture; a deſcription of ſeveral ſorts of ploughs; the beſt method of ploughing, following, and preparing the land; the time for ſowing, and quantity to be ſown, of every ſort of grain, with numerous experiments made by the author, and ſeveral curious gentlemen; the beſt method of raiſing turnips, and to prevent the fly from hurting of them; to feed and fatten ſheep on them, in pens made of hurdles; raiſing and drying of hops; to make butter and cheeſe, with a deſcription of a dairy; to manage the kitchen and flower garden; grafting and inoculating of fruit trees, with planting and managing them in the orchard, and to make a compoſition for curing injuries and defects in them; to make cyder keep, and be much ſtronger than common; a ſketch of a brew-houſe, with its proper utenſils, on a plan fit for family uſe, with directions for brewing beer and ale; a deſcription of a drill machine and a running hoe; to make and plaiſh herges; the beſt method of managing and fattening cows, oxen, ſheep, hogs, calves and lambs, the diſeaſes they are ſubject to, with the method of cure; breeding, breaking-in and fattening of horſes; to know their age and ſeveral diſeaſes, with directions for curing them; directions for planting a vineyard, the different ſorts of grapes, and their proper culture; to make the ſeveral wines, with the method of drying the grape for raiſins; the culture of the fig and almond-tree, with the method of curing them; the proper culture of liquorice, madder, rheubarb, turmeric, ſaffron, ipecacuanna, and the poppy, with a botanical deſcription of them, and the method of extracting the juice from the root of the liquorice; the manner of drying and preparing the roots of the madder, rheubarb, turmeric and ipecacuanna; the method of collecting the ſaffron from the flower of the crocus, and drying it on a kiln; how to extract the juice from the head of the poppy, and making opium and laudanum, with many other uſeful and intereſting ſubjects.

Thoſe ſubſcribers who have not received their books, are requeſted to get them from the reſpective places where they ſubſcribed their names. + 6w.

THE SYNOD of PHILADELPHIA are to meet, by adjournment, in the Preſbyterian Church, in the borough of Lancaſter, on the third Wedneſday of Auguſt next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

By order of Synod,

NATHANIEL IRWIN, Stated Clerk.

June 20, 1794.

N. B. The Printers of Baltimore, Eaſton (Maryland) York (borough) Lancaſter, Carliſle, &c. are requeſted to re-publiſh the above.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of a cart in Fourth, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia, on the 3d of May, a Cheſnut Bay MARE, fifteen hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder, F D S, a cut on her near knee, and a ſmall white ſpot on her near buttock, a natural trotter. Any perſon taking up the ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or twelve dollars for the mare only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN WESTENBERGER,

near Grey's Ferry.

May 5, 1794. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3343.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS combinations to defeat the execution of the laws laying duties upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and upon ſtills, have, from the time of the commencement of thoſe laws, exiſted in ſome of the weſtern parts of Pennſylvania: AND WHEREAS the ſaid combinations, proceeding in a manner ſubverſive equally of the juſt authority of government and of the rights of individuals, have hitherto effected their dangerous and criminal purpoſe, by the influence of certain irregular meetings, whoſe proceedings have tended to encourage and uphold the ſpirit of oppoſition, by miſrepreſentations of the laws, calculated to render them odious; by endeavours to deter thoſe who might be ſo diſpoſed, from accepting offices under them, through fear of public reſentment, and of injury to perſon and property, and to compel thoſe who had accepted ſuch offices by actual violence to ſurrender or forbear the execution of them;—by circulating vindictive menaces againſt all thoſe who ſhould otherwiſe, directly or indirectly, aid in the execution of the ſaid laws, or who, yielding to the dictates of conſcience and to a ſenſe of obligation, ſhould themſelves comply therewith, by actually injuring and deſtroying the property of perſons who were underſtood to have ſo complied;—by inflicting cruel and humiliating puniſhments upon private citizens, for no other cauſe than that of appearing to be the friends of the laws;—by intercepting the public officers on the highways, abuſing, aſſaulting, and otherwiſe ill treating them;—by going to their houſes in the night, gaining admittance by force, taking away their papers, and committing other outrages; employing for theſe unwarrantable purpoſes the agency of armed banditti, diſguiſed in ſuch a manner as for the moſt part to eſcape diſcovery:—AND WHEREAS the endeavours of the Legiſlature to obviate objections to the ſaid laws, by lowering the duties and other alterations conducive to the convenience of thoſe whom they immediately affect, (though they have given ſatisfaction in other quarters) and the endeavours of the executive officers to conciliate a compliance with the laws, by explanations, by forbearance, and even by particular accommodations, founded on the ſuggeſtions of local conſiderations, have been diſappointed of their effect by the machinations of perſons whoſe induſtry to excite reſiſtance has increaſed with every appearance of a diſpoſition among the people to relax their oppoſition and to acquieſce in the laws, inſomuch that many perſons in the ſaid weſtern parts of Pennſylvania have at length been hardy enough to perpetrate acts which I am adviſed amount to treaſon, being overt acts of levying war againſt the United States; the ſaid perſons having on the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth of July laſt paſt proceeded in arms (on the ſecond day amounting to ſeveral hundreds) to the houſe of John Neville, Inſpector of the revenue for the fourth ſurvey of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, having repeatedly attacked the ſaid houſe with the perſons therein, wounding ſome of them;—having ſeized David Lenox, Marſhal of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, who previous thereto had been fired upon, while in the execution of his duty, by a party of armed men, detaining him for ſome time priſoner, till, for the preſervation of his life and the obtaining of his liberty, he found it neceſſary to enter into ſtipulations to forbear the execution of certain official duties touching proceſſes iſſuing out of a court of the United States—and having finally obliged the ſaid Inſpector of the revenue, and the ſaid Marſhal, from conſiderations of perſonal ſafety, to fly from that part of the country, in order, by a circuitous route, to proceed to the ſeat of government; avowing as the motives of theſe outrageous proceedings, an intention to prevent by force of arms the execution of the ſaid laws, to oblige the ſaid Inſpector of the revenue to renounce his ſaid office, to withſtand by open violence the lawful authority of government of the United States, and to compel thereby an alteration in the meaſures of the legiſlature, and a repeal of the laws aforeſaid.

And whereas by a law of the United States, entituled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, ſuppreſs inſurrections and repel invaſions," it is enacted "that whenever the laws of the United States ſhall be oppoſed, or the execution thereof obſtructed in any State, by combinations too powerful to be ſuppreſſed by the ordinary courſe of judicial proceedings, or by the powers veſted in the Marſhals by that act, the ſame being notified by an Aſſociate Juſtice or a Diſtrict Judge, it ſhall be lawful for the Preſident of the United States to call forth the militia of ſuch State to ſuppreſs ſuch combinations, and to cauſe the laws to be duly executed. And if the militia of a State, where ſuch combinations may happen, ſhall refuſe or be inſufficient to ſuppreſs the ſame, it ſhall be lawful for the Preſident, if the Legiſlature of the United States ſhall not be in ſeſſion, to call forth and employ ſuch numbers of the militia of any other State or States, moſt convenient thereto, as may be neceſſary; and the uſe of the militia ſo to be called forth may be continued, if neceſſary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the enſuing ſeſſion: Provided always, that whenever it may be neceſſary, in the judgment of the Preſident, to uſe the military force hereby directed to be called forth, the Preſident ſhall forthwith, and previous thereto, by proclamation, command ſuch inſurgents to diſperſe and retire peaceably to their reſpective abodes within a limited time."

And whereas James Wilſon, an Aſſociate Juſtice, on the fourth inſtant, by writing under his hand, did, from evidence which had been laid before him, notify to me, that "in the counties of Waſhington "and Allegheny, in Pennſylvania, laws of "the United States are oppoſed, and the "execution thereof obſtructed by com"binations too powerful to be ſpppreſſed "by the ordinary courſe of judicial pro"ceedings, or by powers veſted in the "Marſhal of that diſtrict."

And whereas it is, in my judgment, neceſſary, under the circumſtances of the caſe, to take meaſures for calling forth the militia in order to ſuppreſs the combinations aforeſaid, and to cauſe the laws to be duly executed, and I have accordingly determined ſo to do, feeling the deepeſt regret for the occaſion, but withal, the moſt ſolemn conviction that the eſſential intereſts of the Union demand it, that the very exiſtence of government and the fundamental principles of ſocial order are materially involved in the iſſue, and that the patriotiſm and firmneſs of all good citizens are ſeriouſly called upon, as occaſion may require, to aid in the effectual ſuppreſſion of ſo fatal a ſpirit.

Wherefore, and in purſuance of the proviſo above recited, I George Waſhington, Preſident of the United States, do hereby command all perſons, being inſurgents as aforeſaid, and all others whom it may concern, on or before the firſt day of September next to diſperſe and retire peaceably to their reſpective abodes. And I do moreover warn all perſons whomſoever againſt aiding, abetting or comforting the perpetrators of the aforeſaid treaſonable acts; and do require all officers and other citizens, according to their reſpective duties and the laws of the land, to exert their utmoſt endeavours to prevent and ſuppreſs ſuch dangerous proceedings.

In teſtimony whereof I have cauſed the ſeal of the United States of America to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my
(L. S.) hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the ſeventh day of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident, EDM. RANDOLPH.

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

In the name, and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, (*Seal.*) by THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the ſaid Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received, that ſeveral lawleſs bodies of armed men have, at ſundry times, aſſembled in the county of Allegheny, within the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and being ſo aſſembled, have committed various cruel and aggravated acts of riot and arſon; and more particularly, that on the 17th ultimo, one of the ſaid lawleſs bodies of armed men attacked the dwelling houſe of John Nevill, Eſq; Inſpector of the Revenue for the fourth ſurvey of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania; and after firing upon, and wounding ſundry perſons employed in protecting and defending the ſaid dwelling-houſe, ſet fire to, and totally burned and deſtroyed the ſame, together with the furniture and effects therein, and the barns, ſtables, and other buildings thereto adjoining and appurtenant;

And whereas it appears from the Proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, bearing date this day, as well as from other evidence, that the outrages and criminal proceedings aforeſaid, have been undertaken and proſecuted by certain unlawful combinations of perſons, who thereby deſign to obſtruct and have actually obſtructed the execution of the laws of the United States; and that by reaſon thereof, in purſuance of the authority in him veſted, he has reſolved to call forth the militia, for the purpoſe of ſuppreſſing the ſaid unlawful combinations, and of enforcing the execution of the laws ſo obſtructed as aforeſaid.

And whereas every good and enlightened citizen muſt perceive how unworthy it is thus riotouſly to oppoſe the conſtitution and laws of our country, (the government and laws of the ſtate being herein as much affected as the government and laws of the United States) which were formed by the deliberate will of the people, and which (by the ſame legitimate authority) can, in a regular courſe, be peaceably amended or altered. How incompatible it is with the principles of a republican government, and dangerous in point of precedent, that a minority ſhould attempt to controul the majority, or a part of the community undertake to preſcribe to the whole! how indiſpenſible, though painful an obligation, is impoſed upon the officers of government, to employ the public force for the purpoſe of ſubduing and puniſhing ſuch unwarrantable proceedings, when the judiciary authority has proved incompetent to the taſk: And how neceſſary it is, that the deluded rioters aforeſaid ſhould forthwith be brought to a juſt ſenſe of their duty, as a longer deviation from it muſt inevitably be deſtructive to their own happineſs, as well as injurious to the reputation and proſperity of their country. AND WHEREAS, entertaining a juſt ſenſe of my federal obligations, and feeling a perfect conviction of the neceſſity of purſuing immediate meaſures to ſuppreſs the ſpirit of inſurrection, which has appeared as aforeſaid, and to reſtore tranquillity and order——I have heretofore given inſtructions to the proper officers of the commonwealth, to inveſtigate the circumſtances of the ſaid riots, to aſcertain the names of the rioters, and to inſtitute the regular proceſs of the law, for bringing the offenders to juſtice.

NOW THEREFORE, I have deemed it expedient alſo to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby publicly announcing my determination, by all lawful means, to cauſe to be proſecuted and puniſhed, all perſons whomſoever, that have engaged, or ſhall engage, in any of the unlawful combinations or proceedings aforeſaid: AND FURTHER DECLARING, that whatever requiſition the Preſident of the United States ſhall make, or whatever duty he ſhall impoſe in purſuance of his conſtitutional and legal powers, for the purpoſe of maintaining the authority, and executing the laws of the United States—will, on my part, be promptly undertaken and faithfully diſcharged: And all judges, juſtices, ſheriffs, coroners, conſtables, and other officers of the commonwealth, according to the duties of their reſpective ſtations, are hereby required and enjoined to employ all lawful means for diſcovering, apprehending, ſecuring, trying and bringing to juſtice, each and every perſon concerned in the ſaid riots and unlawful proceedings.

Given under my hand, and the great ſeal of the ſtate, at Philadelphia, this ſeventh day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, and of the commonwealth the nineteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,
A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

In the name, and by the authority of the Common wealth of Pennſylvania, (*Seal.*) by THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the ſaid Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears in and by a Proclamation of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, bearing even date herewith, that certain acts have been perpetrated in the weſtern parts of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, which he is adviſed amount to treaſon, being overt acts of levying war againſt the United States; that JAMES WILSON, an Aſſociate Juſtice, on the 4th inſtant, by writing under his hand, did, from evidence which had been laid before him, notify to the Preſident, that in the Counties of Waſhington and Allegheny in Pennſylvania, laws of the United States are oppoſed, and the execution thereof obſtructed, by combinations too powerful to be ſuppreſſed by the ordinary courſe of judicial proceedings, or by the powers veſted in the Marſhal of the diſtrict; and that in the judgment of the Preſident it is neceſſary, under the circumſtances of the caſe, to take meaſures for calling forth the militia, in order to ſuppreſs the combinations aforeſaid, and to cauſe the laws to be duly executed; And whereas it appears to me expedient, that, on this extraordinary occaſion, the GENERAL ASSEMBLY ſhould be convened, for the purpoſe of taking the premiſes into their ſerious conſideration, of deviſing the neceſſary means to maintain the peace and dignity of the commonwealth, and of providing more effectually, than the exiſting laws provide, for organizing, arming and equipping the militia, in order to inſure a prompt and faithful compliance with the orders of government, and of ſuch requiſitions as the Preſident ſhall make, in purſuance of his conſtitutional and legal powers: THEREFORE, and by virtue of the authority in ſuch caſe to me given, in and by the Conſtitution of the commonwealth, I have iſſued this Proclamation, hereby convening the General Aſſembly, to meet at the State Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the firſt day of September next, and of which meeting, all perſons therein concerned, are required to take due notice.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid commonwealth, at Philadelphia, this ſeventh day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, and of the Commonwealth the nineteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,
A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The following is the Copy of a hand bill, printed at Pittſburg. The Poſt rider left that place without any letters or Newſpapers—

AT A MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS OF PITTSBURGH, On Thurſday Evening, July 31, 1794, to take into conſideration the preſent ſituation of Affairs, and declare their ſentiments on this delicate Criſis.

A GREAT majority, almoſt the whole of the inhabitants of the town, aſſembled. It being announced to the meeting, that certain gentlemen from the town of Waſhington, had arrived, and had ſignified that they were intruſted with a meſſage to the inhabitants of the town, relative to preſent affairs; a committee of three perſons were appointed to confer with them, and report the meſſage to the meeting; the perſons appointed were George Wallace, H. H. Brackenridge, and John Wilkins, junr. theſe gentlemen made report to the meeting, to wit.

That in conſequence of certain letters ſent by the laſt mail, certain perſons were diſcovered as advocates of the Exciſe Law, and enemies to the intereſts of the country; and that a certain Edward Day, James Briſon, and Abraham Kirkpatrick, were particularly obnoxious, and that it was expected of the country ſhould be diſmiſſed from the town without delay; whereupon, it was reſolved, that it ſhould be ſo done, and a committee of twenty-one were appointed to ſee the reſolution carried in effect, to wit. George Wallace, H. H. Brackenridge, Peter Audrain, John Scull, John M'Maſters, John Wilkins, ſen. Andrew M'Intire, George Robinſon, John Irwin, merchant, Andrew Watſon, George Adams, David Evans, Joſiah Tannehill, Matthew Erneſt, William Faris, Alexander M'Nickle, Col. John Irwin, James Clow, William Gormly, Nathaniel Iriſh, A. Tannehill.

Alſo, That whereas it is a part of the meſſage from the gentlemen of Waſhington that a great body of the people of the country will meet to morrow at Braddock's fields, in order to carry into effect meaſures that may ſeem to them adviſeable with reſpect to the Exciſe Law and the advocates of it, Reſolved, That the above committee ſhall, at an early hour, wait upon the people on the ground, and aſſure the people that the above reſolution, with reſpect to the proſcribed perſons, has been carried into effect.

Reſolved, alſo, That the inhabitants of the town ſhall march out, and join the people on Braddock's Field, as brethren, to carry into effect with them any meaſure that may ſeem adviſeable to the common cauſe.

Reſolved, alſo, That we ſhall be watchful among ourſelves of all characters, that by word or act may be unfriendly to the common cauſe, and when diſcovered, will

not ſuffer them to live amongſt us, but they ſhall inſtantly depart the town.

Reſolved alſo, That the above committee ſhall exiſt as a committee of information and correſpondence, as an organ of our ſentiments, until our next town meeting.

And that whereas a general meeting of delegates from the townſhips of the country on the weſt of the mountains, will be held at Parkinſon's ferry, on the Monongahela, on the 14th of Auguſt next, Reſolved, That delegates ſhall be appointed to that meeting, and that the 9th of Auguſt next be appointed for a town meeting, to elect ſuch delegates.

Reſolved alſo, That a number of handbills be ſtruck off, at the expence of the committee, and diſtributed among the inhabitants of the town, that they may conduct themſelves accordingly.

DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.

At a ſpecial meeting of the Democratic Society of Pennſylvania, held at Philadelphia, on Thurſday, the 31ſt day of July, in the year of our Lord 1794, and of American Independence the nineteenth:—The following reſolutions were propoſed, conſidered, and adopted:

Reſolved, as the opinion of this ſociety, that in a democracy a majority ought in all caſes to govern; and that where a conſtitution exiſts, which emanated from the people, the remedies pointed out by it againſt unjuſt and oppreſſive laws, and bad meaſures, ought to be reſorted to; and that every other appeal but to the Conſtitution itſelf, except in caſes of extremity, is improper and dangerous.

Reſolved, as the opinion of this ſociety, that although we conceive exciſe ſyſtems to be oppreſſive, hoſtile to the liberties of this country, and a nurſery of vice and ſycophancy, we, notwithſtanding, highly diſapprove of every oppoſition to them, not warranted by that frame of government, which has received the ſanction of the people of the United States.

Reſolved, that we will uſe our utmoſt efforts to effect a repeal of the exciſe laws by conſtitutional means; that we will at all times make legal oppoſition to every meaſure, which ſhall endanger the freedom of our country; but that we will bear teſtimony againſt every unconſtitutional attempt to prevent the execution of any law ſanctioned by the majority of the people.

Publiſhed, by order of the ſociety,
GEORGE BOOTH, Secretary.

WINCHESTER, Auguſt 4.

Copy of a letter from Mr John M'Kee, to his excellency Governor Blount, dated Fort Grainger, June 18.

On the 15th inſt. by appointment with the Maw, I viſited him and his party at Tuſkeega, accompanied by Enſign Davidſon, and James Carey, one of the interpreters for the Cherokee nation. Immediately on my arrival, the old Maw enquired, with much apparent anxiety, if any miſchief had been done by the Indians on the frontiers, giving as a reaſon for his anxiety, that he had heard of ſome fellows from the valleys coming to Buffaloe town, on their way to war, and that he had ſent a runner up to ſtop them, which he hoped had had the deſired effect; and that he had received very diſagreeable news from the Lower Towns, namely, that ſome of the warriors from that quarter intended to come up and kill white people, as near him as they could, that he might fall a ſacrifice to the injured frontier inhabitants. He adds, that he had been recently informed, that the Creeks had ſent a talk to the Upper Cherokee Towns, to conſult their ſafety, by retiring to a more diſtant place from the white people, for they intended to invade the frontiers of this territory, and would commence their operations by taking the Poſt at South Weſt Point.—I aſked him the cauſe of this change in the appearance of things ſince my laſt interview with him? He could give me no particular reaſon for the fellows who had arrived at Buffaloe town.—The killing of Bench, on the frontiers of Virginia, had revived the ſpirit of war in his friends, in the Lower Towns; and the reaſon that he heard the Creeks offered was, that a number of their chiefs, on their way to Congreſs, had lately been killed in Georgia—Upon my enquiring if it was certain, that a number of Creek chiefs had been killed in Georgia, and what number? he anſwered that the Creeks ſo reported it,—the Cherokees believed it; and the number was ſaid to be thirty in all, and only three had eſcaped to their nation, one of whom was badly wounded through both ſhoulders.

During this converſation, John Langley and the Middle Striker, of Will's Town, were preſent. Will Elder, and Akoo, and others of the Upper Towns. John Langly informed me that Talotiſka, who, as well as Watts, is a near relation of Bench, had raiſed a party of warriors at Will's Town to take ſatisfaction for his death, but would wait the return of Watts, which was daily expected, and unleſs ſtopped by Watts, he was certainly out to take ſatisfaction for his relation—ſpeaking of Watts, he ſaid, runners had come in from him, who had reported, that he was for peace, but judging from the change of ſentiment, which appears on his approach, it is to be doubted.

Will Elder, and Akoo, lovers of peace, informed me that ſince I was laſt with them, in the paſt week, ſome white people had ſtolen from them three horſes, which they wiſhed to be returned.

I continued at Tuſkeega until the 16th in the morning; and a ſhort time previous to my departure, a runner arrived at Cheſtooe, with information to the Maw, that four Creeks were on their way to the ſettlements for miſchief; and upon my being about to depart from this place, intending to paſs down the ſouth ſide of the Teneſſee, the Maw ordered four warriors to attend me as far as Coyatee; and upon my expreſſing the confidence I felt, there was no danger in going without an eſcort, he inſiſted on my acccepting it. This circumſtance is mentioned to ſhew the Maw's own apprehenſion of danger, and as an additional proof, that he had reaſon to fear that miſchief is intended againſt the frontiers.

The deſire of the Maw and his ſmall party, at Tuſkeego, for peace with the United States, appears very ſincere, but it is to be feared the bleſſings of entire peace are not long to be expected.

I have the honour to be, with reſpect and eſteem,
Your Excellency's
Obedient humble ſervant,
JOHN M'KEE.

His Excellency Governor Blount.

On Wedneſday laſt Opiamingo, and the reſt of the Chickaſaw Indians, paſſed through this town on their way home from Philadelphia.—We hear the Preſident of the United States has honoured ſome of the Chiefs with officers commiſſions in the army, and that they are to lead on a choſen band of warriors againſt the hoſtile tribes oppoſed to Gen. Wayne.

From the Knoxville Gazette, July 3.

By information received from the frontiers of Georgia and the Cherokees, ſince the publication of Mr. M'Kee's letter of the 18th of June, to Governor Blount, we have reaſon to believe, that there was not more than one Creek Chief killed and 3 other Creeks wounded, near the Rock Landing, about the beginning of laſt May, and not the number as reported by the Creeks, and believed by the Cherokees, as ſtated in that letter.

On the 25th ult. Stephen Jones was killed by Indians, on the Eaſt Ford of Little Pigeon.

By information received by expreſs, from Mero diſtrict, as late as the 23d ult. we learn, that on the 25th of May, the Indians ſtole Major Wilſon's and ſundry other perſons horſes, in Summer county—that on the 26th, they wounded one of the ſpies on Bledſoe's creek—that on the ſame day, they killed a ſon of Mr. Strawder, and wounded his wife, on Station Camp—and on the 11th of June, killed Mrs. Gear, within four miles of Naſhville.

About the 16th of June, Hugh Webb and Joſeph M'Adam, were fired upon by Indians near the Dripping Spring, on their way home from the ſalt works, with ſalt. The former was killed and the latter badly wounded.

Purſuit was given to the party who ſtole Major Wilſon's horſes, and nine retaken, between the Caney Fork and the Lone Mountain.

Captain Gordon followed the Indians who murdered Mrs. Gear, upwards of 90 miles, killed one Indian, and loſt one of his party, Robert M'Rory.

BOSTON, Auguſt 4.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION.

On Wedneſday morning laſt, about four o'clock, broke out a moſt diſtreſſing and waſting fire—Of the ſeveral accounts which have appeared, that in the Centinel being moſt particular, we ſhall preſent our readers with it.

The fiery element began its devaſtation in the rope-walk owned by Mr. Edward How, about 20 minutes after 4 o'clock, from accident. This careful and induſtrious citizen kindled the fire that morning himſelf—a ſpark from which caught ſome hemp and tar, baffled every effort to extinguiſh them—in attempting which, Mr. How was conſiderably burnt.

The alarm was inſtantly ſpread through town before any number of citizens could be collected—ſuch was the quality of the combuſtibles on fire—all the walks adjacent, (ſix of which were ſix hundred feet in length) were enveloped in flames—which, fed by immenſe quantities of hemp, tar and cordage, ſpread with nearly the rapidity of electricity.

The wind being N. two points E. the fire inſtantly, and at the ſame time, took the houſes on the Eaſt ſide of Atkinſon ſtreet, (Green's Lane) and the ſtreet facing the Walks, and ſpreading through the avenues contiguous, continued its deſtructive progreſs to the ſea. Happily the wind continued blowing from the ſame point, until nearly the cloſe of the devaſtation, when it ſhifted to the N. E.—Had this happened an hour earlier, a very large part of the town muſt inevitably have fallen an additional ſacrifice.

The exertions of the inhabitants were never more conſpicuous, and they never directed them to more proper objects. A ſtriking inſtance was ſhewn in their arreſting from the flames, the houſes of Meſſrs. Packard and Sturgis, in Atkinſon-ſtreet. Notwithſtanding they were wooden buildings, and the outſide of the former, and the roof of the latter were burnt to coals, the fire was conſtantly extinguiſhed, and the ſhells preſerved—thereby preſerving the Rev. Mr. Belknap's Meeting houſe, and, conſequently, it is thought, all the buildings to Wheeler's point. Our fellow citizens of the adjacent towns are entitled every return of gratitude and thanks for their prompt and effective exertions on this melancholy occaſion. Engines from Charleſtown, Roxbury, Dorcheſter, Milton, Watertown and Cambridge, arrived in town within the ſpace of an hour, accompanied by numbers of their inhabitants; and at Salem, 16 miles diſtance, the fire was almoſt inſtantly diſcovered; the alarm given, and numbers ſat out to afford their friendly aſſiſtance.

The loſs ſuſtained cannot be aſcertained—and in this loſs the public are great ſufferers, as they have to lament the deſtruction of ſeven manufactories of cordage, a great quantity of raw materials, and a no leſs quantity of manufactured riggings and and cables. In attempting the recital of the general loſs, we ſhall, without doubt, be deficient, although our information is derived from the beſt ſources; but even the ſufferers themſelves cannot, as yet, aſcertain the amount of their loſſes.

Many of the ſufferers have loſt all they poſſeſſed in the world, and are driven from a ſtate of eaſe and competence, to that of dependence and want. Their ſituation calls loudly on the benevolence of their fellow citizens for aſſiſtance; and it certainly behoves the Commonwealth not to ſuffer the uſefulneſs of active citizens to be loſt from blameleſs misfortune.

SALEM, Auguſt 5.

Defeat of the Britiſh, at Guadaloupe.

Yeſterday Capt. Sayward arrived at Glouceſter, in 25 days paſſage from Antigua; and a gentleman of reſpectability, who has ſeen him, informs us, that he brings the following account.

That the Britiſh, under General Grey, having attacked the French forces at Grandterre (Guadaloupe,) in three diviſions, were repulſed with great ſlaughter, and a compleat defeat. That one diviſion had about 400 men killed; another 200, and the third 100; that General Grey, himſelf, was wounded in the arm, and the Adjutant-General killed:—That in conſequence of this defeat, the Britiſh were evacuating the Iſland entirely: That Admiral Jervis had diſcontinued the blockade, and gone to Baſſaterre, in order to facillitate and prtoect the embarkations: That a part of the troops had arrived at Antigua; and an officer informed Captain Sayward, that he loſt 1 Sargeant and 17 privates out of his company only. The officers declared, that they had never encountered ſuch troops as the French—and that it was impoſſible to withſtand their impetuoſity. The Britiſh were under the neceſſity of leaving their wounded to the mercy of the enemy.

The account of the defeat was publiſhed in the Antigua papers, before Capt. S. failed. Our informant could not recollect on what day it took place.

Capt. S. relates a circumſtance which took place—whether before or at the time of the action, or by what means, we could not learn, that about 100 men, among whom was the commander of a Britiſh 74 gun ſhip, and ſeveral other officers, were blown up in a houſe upon the iſland.

FROM EUROPE.

Capt. S. further informs, that the day before he failed, a veſſel arrived at Antigua from Dublin, in a paſſage of 35 days (which makes it the 3d of June that ſhe failed,)—The Capt. of which ſaid, that he read in the public papers, before he left Ireland, that the whole Cheſapeake fleet, excepting one ſingle veſſel, had arrived ſafe in the ports of France. We cannot learn that the veſſel brought any accounts of the grand fleets; but ſaid, that the ſucceſſes of the French continued on the land.

ALBANY, Auguſt 4.

On Saturday laſt, P. M. the Mercury, in Farenheit's Thermometer, roſe to ninety two degrees in the ſhade. By this it appears that the air was ſix degrees warmer in Albany than any other day this ſummer; and yeſterday the mercury ſtood at ninety-one.

NEW-YORK Auguſt 8.

Meſſrs. Childs and Swaine,

Pleaſe to inſert the following extract of a letter, and oblige A CUSTOMER.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, Auguſt 3, 1794.

"In the conflagration of the morning of the 30th ult. among other large buildings, were entirely conſumed ſeven large Rope walks. One hundred families were turned into the ſtreets deſtitute, who but a few hours before were repoſing on the bed of affluence and competency.—Subſcriptions are in circulation for the relief of the unhappy ſufferers.

From a Correſpondent.

Several gentlemen in this city, ever ready to vie with the citizens of the United States, for their actual ſympathy ("a brother's ſufferings claim a brother's pity") have already expreſſed a wiſh to ſhew their readineſs to ſubſcribe liberally on the late unhappy viſitation, to which we are all liable to experience—and if a reſpectable committee in New-York would undertake to open a ſubſcription paper, there is every reaſon to conclude a handſome ſum would be collected for our brethren, who have ſeverely felt the reverſe of fortune.

According to the New-York Directory, the number of Houſeholders, perſons occupying ſtores, ſhops, &c. were nearly as follows, in the reſpective years:

1790	4500
91	5800
92	6700
93	7700
94	9000

Philadelphia, Auguſt 13.

The following intelligence is copied from a Barbados paper, received laſt Saturday.

LONDON.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, June 10, 1794.

Sir Roger Curtis, Firſt Captain to the Admiral Earl Howe, arrived this evening, with a diſpatch from his lordſhip to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is a copy:

Queen Charlotte, at Sea, June 2, 1794.

Uſhant. E. Half North 140 Leagues.

Thinking it may not be neceſſary to make a more particular report of my proceeding with the fleet, for the preſent information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, I confine my communications chiefly, in this diſpatch, to the occurrences when in the preſence of the enemy yeſterday.

Finding, on my return off Breſt on the 19th paſt, that the French fleet had a few days before put to ſea; and receiving, on the ſame evening, advices from Rear Admiral Montagu, I deemed it requiſite to form a junction with the Rear Admiral as ſoon as poſſible, and proceeded immediately for the ſtation on which he meant to wait the return of the Venus.

But having gained very credible intelligence, on the 21ſt of the ſame month, whereby I had reaſon to ſuppoſe the French fleet was then but a few leagues farther to weſtward, the courſe before ſteered was altered accordingly.

On the morning of the 28th, the enemy were diſcovered far to windward, and partial actions were commenced with them that evening and the next day.

The weather gage having been obtained in the progreſs of the laſt mentioned day, and the fleet being in a ſituation for bringing the enemy to cloſe action the 1ſt inſt. the ſhips bore up together for that purpoſe, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning.

The French force, conſiſting of 26 ſhips of the line, oppoſed to his Majeſty's fleet of 25 (the Audacious having parted company with the ſternmoſt ſhip of the enemy's line, captured in the night of the 28th) waited for the action, and ſuſtained the attack with their cuſtomary reſolution.

In leſs than an hour after cloſe action commenced in the centre, the French Admiral engaged by the Queen Charlotte, crowded off, and was followed by moſt of the ſhips of his van in condition to carry ſail after him, leaving with us about 10 or 12 of his crippled or totally diſmaſted ſhips, excluſive of one ſunk in the engagement. The Queen Charlotte had then loſt her foretopmaſt, and the maintopmaſt fell over the ſide very ſoon after.

The greater number of the other ſhips of the Britiſh fleet were, at this time, ſo much diſabled or widely ſeparated, and under ſuch circumſtances with reſpect to thoſe ſhips of the enemy in a ſtate of action, and with which the firing was ſtill continued, that two or three, even of their diſmantled ſhips, attempting to get away under a ſpritſail ſingly, or ſmaller ſail raiſed on the ſtump of the foremaſt, could not be detained.

Seven remained in our poſſeſſion, one of which however ſunk, before the adequate aſſiſtance could be given to the crew, but many were ſaved.

The Brunſwick, having loſt her mizen maſt in the action, and drifted to leeward of the French retreating ſhips, was obliged to put away large to the northward from them. Not ſeeing her chaſed by the enemy, in the predicament, I flatter myſelf ſhe may arrive in ſafety at Plymouth. All the other 24 ſhips of his Majeſty's fleet are aſſembled later in the day; I am preparing to return with them, as ſoon as the captured ſhips of the enemy are ſecured, for Spithead.

The material injury done to his Majeſty's fleet, I underſtand, is confined principally to their maſts and yards, which I conclude will be ſpeedily replaced.

I have not yet been able to collect regular accounts of the killed and wounded in the different ſhips. Capt. Montagu is the only officer of his rank who fell in the action. The number of both deſcriptions I hope will prove ſmall, the nature of the ſervice conſidered; but I have the concern of being to add on the ſame ſubject, that Admiral Graves has received a wound in the arm, and that Rear Admirals Bowyer and Paſley, and Capt. Hutt, of the Queen, have each had a leg taken off; they are, however, I have the ſatisfaction to hear, in a favourable ſtate under thoſe misfortunes. In the captured ſhips, the numbers of killed and wounded appear to be very conſiderable.

Though I ſhall have, on the ſubject of theſe different actions of the enemy, diſtinguiſhed examples hereafter to report, I preſume the determined bravery of the ſeveral ranks of officers and the ſhips companies employed under my authority, will have been already ſufficiently denoted by the effects of their ſeveral exertions; and

I truſt, I ſhall be excuſed for poſtponing the more detailed narrative of the other tranſactions of the fleet thereon, for being communicated at a future opportunity: more eſpecially as my 1ſt Capt. Sir Roger Curtis, who is charged with this diſpatch will be able to give the farther information which the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty may at this time require. It is incumbent on me, nevertheleſs, now to add, that I am greatly indebted to him for his councils as well as his conduct in every branch of my official duties: and I have ſimilar aſſiſtance, in the late occurrence, to acknowledge of my ſecond Captain, Sir Andrew Douglas. I am, with the greateſt conſideration, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant.

HOWE.

P. S. The names and force of the captured French ſhips with the fleet, is tranſmitted herewith.

Liſt of French ſhips captured the 1ſt day of June.

La Juſte	80 Guns
Sans Pareille	80
L'America	74
L'Achille	74
Northumberland	74
L'Impereux	74
Veneguer	74 ſunk almoſt immediately upon being taken poſſeſſion of.

N. B. The ſhip ſtated to have been captured on the evening of the 28th of laſt month, is ſaid by the priſoners to be the Revolutionarie, of 120 guns.

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua) July 21.

A veſſel arrived at Guadaloupe yeſterday, and brings the glorious account of the French fleet having been defeated by Lord Howe, ſeven ſail of their line of battle ſhips had arrived at Spithead, and more were momently expected—Admiral Montagu's fleet had taken one hundred and ſeven ſail of the French merchantmen from America; this intelligence may be depended on, as the London Gazette Extraordinary, containing the particulars, was ſeen and read by an officer of the 35th regiment.

All his Majeſty's ſhips at Guadaloupe, fired royal ſalutes yeſterday upon the occaſion, and the troops there fired a feu de joie.

The harbour of Breſt is blocked up by Lord Howe's fleet.

Since writing the above, we have been favoured with the following extract of a letter.

Martinique, July 17.

A veſſel arrived here yeſterday from London, which left it the 11th of June, and brings accounts of the engagement between Lord Howe and the French fleet, which began the 29th of May, and laſted to the 31ſt.

On the laſt day he took 7 ſail of the line, viz. 1 three decker, 1 84, and 5 74's.—His Fleet was very much damaged, but that he had left a ſtrong force before Breſt, to intercept the remainder of the Convoy from America.—Six ſail of the line and ſeveral frigates had taken 111 ſail of French merchantmen from America, bound to France.

The Preſident of the United States has iſſued a requiſition for raiſing 12,950 of the militia of the following ſtates, to be held in readineſs to march at a moment's warning, viz.

	Infantry.	*Cavalry.*	*Artillery.*	*Total.*
Pennſylv.	4,500	500	200	5,200
N. Jerſey,	1,500	500	100	2,100
Maryland,	2,000	200	150	2,350
Virginia,	3,000	300		3,300
	11,000	1,500	450	12,950

The Governor has appointed the Chief Juſtice, and General Irwine, to proceed to the weſtern country, to aſcertain the facts relative to the late riots, and, if practicable, to bring the rioters to a ſenſe of their duty.

By the Brig Induſtry, Capt. Myrick, arrived at Boſton from Southampton, (England),—we have the following advices, extracted from the Columbian Centinel, printed at Boſton on Wedneſday laſt.

Advantages gained by the Combined Forces

[Over General JOURDAIN's army.]

Whitehall, May 28.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, dated Tournay, the 26th of May, was this day received from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR, Tournay, May 26.

I have the pleaſure to inform you that his Imperial Majeſty has received, this morning, intelligence from General Count Kaunitz, that, on the 24th inſt. he attacked the French Army which had paſſed the Sambre, and had taken a poſition, its left to Rouveray, and its right to Fontaine l' Eveque; and that he had completely defeated them, and obliged them to retreat in great confuſion over the river, which he intended to paſs with his army to-day in purſuit of them.

The enemy has loſt near fifty pieces of cannon, and above 5000 men, 3000 of whom are priſoners. The loſs of the Auſtrians has been very inconſiderable, as they in a manner ſurprized them.

Accounts were likewiſe received to-day, that the enemy had made an inroad into the Duchy of Luxembourg, with an army of 40,000 men, and has taken poſſeſſion of Arlon, which has obliged General Beaulieu (who had moved forward with the troops under his command, and had taken the town of Bouilon by ſtorm) to retire, and to fall back on Marche, in order to cover Namur. I am, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c.

[Gen. Jourdain's letter to the Convention, which mentions his intentions to engage the enemy, is dated May 22.

[Over Gen. PICHEGRU's army.]

Camp, near Tournay, May 23.

The combined armies were yeſterday morning attacked by the whole force that the enemy could bring againſt them; the action commenced at 6 in the morning, and finiſhed about half paſt 9 at night. This has been by far the ſevereſt action that has yet taken place; but it gives me much pleaſure to add, the enemy were repulſed with a very ſerious loſs. They commenced their attack as uſual, and a very heavy fire from their artillery, forced our poſts at Peck, Templeuve, &c. and drove the Auſtrians and Hanoverians, with an immenſe loſs, back upon Tournay. They were indeed at one time in the village of Froimnes, about half a league diſtant, and were very plainly perceived from the ramparts of the town. The time they were in the village above ſpoken of, they kept up the heavieſt fire of muſquetry ever remembered. But our batteries on the Scheldt, and light artillery on the Chauſſee, keeping up a very heavy fire on them, they found it impoſſible to advance; but ſtill they maintained their ground with much obſtinacy, notwithſtanding the very ſevere loſs they ſuffered, until about 5 o'clock, when they retreated to Ramegnies, where they made a determined ſtand; their object being to keep open a communication with the Scheldt. Our Auſtrian and Hanoverian artillery, at this time advancing on the Chauſſee, having a fine plain for the cavalry [Hanoverian and Dutch] who covered them. On the approach to the village of Ramegnies, the enemy kept up a heavy fire with grape and muſquetry, which obliged them to retreat in ſome confuſion; but fortunately for us, at this period General Fox arrived, with the remains of his brigade of infantry of the line. Seeing the confuſion that was taking place, he inſtantly formed them within 300 yards of the village, and under cover of his only two field pieces remaining, advanced and took it by ſtorm. The Carmagnoles retreated in the utmoſt confuſion, both from the village and from a poſt where they had eſtabliſhed themſelves, on the banks of the Scheldt. Their loſs here is hardly credible, and ours is alſo ſevere; ſo much ſo, that this brigade is not now above two thirds the ſtrength of a ſingle regiment. After taking this village, the enemy were purſued (having now began to retreat in all directions) to the left towards Templeuve, and along the Chauſſee towards Peck; which purſuit was continued until ſome time after dark, when the troops were ordered to reſt on their arms. Our loſs on this occaſion I have not as yet been able to learn. The enemy's is computed at 6,000; that of the Auſtrians at 1,000; the Hanoverians about 500, and the Britiſh about 150; but, it is to be obſerved, that only the brigade of the line of the latter were engaged with two field pieces, which loſt more than half their men in killed and wounded.

As a teſtimony of the gallantry ſhewn by our troops in the action of the 22d, the Duke of York next day iſſued the following

GENEREL ORDERS.—May 23.

"His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief, deſires to expreſs his moſt particular thanks to Major General Fox, to the 14th, 37th, and 53d regiments, and the detachment of artillery, for that great diſplay of intrepidity and good conduct, and which reflects the greateſt honour upon themſelves, at the ſame time that it was ſo highly inſtrumental in deciding the important victory of the 22d. His Royal Highneſs much laments the loſs they ſuſtained, but flatters himſelf they feel it in ſome meaſure compenſated by the credit they have gained.

May 28.

Letters from the army give various details of the late deſperate action. Pichegru commanded in perſon. He advanced in great force as far as Truin, a ſmall village not a league from Tournay, and on the road to Courtray. The poſition was very favourable to the French, both their wings and rear being covered by a wood, ſo that they could not be turned or attacked by cavalry. Pichegru's front was likewiſe, in a great degree, ſheltered by the wood. About ſun ſet the French were driven from the field of battle, and purſued ſome diſtance. Night alone put an end to the purſuit.

The French accounts do not greatly diſagree in noticing this battle. The French Repreſentative Chodieu, and General Pichegru, in their letters to the Convention, dated May 24, ſtate that the battle laſted 15 hours, was well fought, that ſucceſs attended the French arms till towards evening, and that then they were driven back.

May 29.

It was yeſterday reported, on the authority of the maſter of a foreign veſſel arrived from India, that the ſettlement of Bencoolen had fallen into the hands of the French.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, was this day received by Mr Secretary Dundas, from Vice Admiral Lord Hood, dated

"*Victory, off Baſtia, April* 25, 1794.

"Baſtia ſtill holds out, although our batteries have had a powerful effect. A Surgeon, who came out of the town, reports the enemy to have loſt a great number of men, and that there were then in the hoſpital near 300. Our loſs has been inconſiderable."

BRUSSELS, May 22.

A Meſſenger has juſt brought an account, that General Baron de Beaulieu, having marched into the Duchy of Bouillon on the 18th inſtant, defeated a conſiderable body of French who covered that Canton, and having killed twelve hundred, taken between two and three hundred priſoners, ſix pieces of cannon, and coiſſons, he took poſſeſſion of the town of Bouillon, and ſummoned the citadel to ſurrender, which was refuſed. The inhabitants having fired upon the Auſtrians, the town was given up to be pillaged.

BOSTON, Auguſt 6.

CONCORDE FRIGATE, &c.

Laſt evening arrived and anchored in this port, the Concorde French Frigate, of 44 guns, Citizen Mahe, Commander, and the Perdrix ſloop of war. They are part of the convoy of the proviſion fleet, which was lately diſperſed by Admiral Murray's ſquadron. None of the veſſels, late under their convoy, came in with them.

A letter from Shelburne, dated July 28th, from a reputable Houſe there, ſays "We have this day received advice of the capture of ſeveral veſſels, and their convoy, conſiſting of two frigates and a corvette, which ſailed from the Cheſapeake bound to France, under the eſcort of the Concorde, by Admiral Murray, on his way from England to this ſtation, a part of which are already arrived, and the reſt hourly expected at Halifax."

*** That part of the above letter which reſpects the Concorde, at leaſt is not true.

FROM LONDON, MAY 29.

[From a Merchant there, to a merchant here.]

"We lay the account of your late ſilence to the embargo laid by Congreſs, on all the ſhips bound to foreign ports, which has much alarmed us, and ſuſpended orders that were executing, as we are entirely ignorant of what meaſures Congreſs mean to adopt reſpecting this country.

"As far as relates to this nation, either politically or individually, there is no diſpoſition to be upon ill terms with your ſtates. In proof of which, I incloſe you the papers, wherein the Miniſters, in their public capacity, aſſure the nation, that every thing has been done, to conciliate the difference with the Indians, and to evince a diſpoſition perfectly amicable between the two countries."

Arrived, brig Induſtry, Capt. Myrick, from Southampton, in England; a few days before his arrival fell in with, near Georges, the ſloop Hope, Capt. Clark, from L'ance a Veau (Hiſpaniola) which had been captured by one of the veſſels of admiral Murray's fleet, on ſuſpicion of having French property on board, and not having a regiſter, and was then commanded by the prize-maſter, Mr. Young, a midſhipman, and ſeven men of the Reſolution, of 74 guns. The ſloop's, boat, with the midſhipman and four ſeamen, was ſent on board Capt. Myrick, to obtain water; and while gone, Capt. Clark went below, took a gun, which he had concealed under his bed, and getting between the Britiſh and their arms, preſented it at them, ordered them below, and made a Frenchman who was on board faſten them down. On the return of the crew, Capt. Clark ordered them not to come near the veſſel, and fired ſeveral ſhot at them, which compelled them to go back to the brig, where they were admitted on board, and for ſafety two of them were confined. The ſloop kept company with the brig, and Capt. Myrick's mate and a hand, aſſiſted in navigating her to this port, where ſhe has arrived.

We are ſorry to inform the public that Mr. Higginſon, who ſailed from this city ſome months ago, on public ſervice for the Weſt-Indies, died of the Yellow Fever at Dominica, about the middle of July. Mr. Rhea, his brother-in-law, died of the ſame diſeaſe on his paſſage home. The veſſel which brought this intelligence arrived at the Fort with Mrs. Higginſon on board, and is ordered, by the Phyſicians of the port, to perform quarantine.

While we lament the mortality at preſent in the Weſt-Indies, we can, from the beſt authority, aſſure the public, that the citizens of Philadelphia never enjoyed a greater proportion of health, than at preſent.

General Neville and Major Lenox, are arrived in this city from the Weſtern country. They went down the Ohio as far as Marietta, and from that place croſſed the wilderneſs to Virginia; and laſt Friday evening arrived here in good health.

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To which is added: A remarkable CONVERSION of an INDIAN. The whole being neatly bound—Price 3ſ. ¶

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Pikeland townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Yellow Springs, on the 6th day of Auguſt, 1794, a Black HORSE, 3 years old, 15 hands high, freſh ſhod, trots and paces, marked with a large ſtar, a white ſpot on his back, a white ring round each of his fore legs, above the knee. Whoever will take up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief may be bro't to juſtice, and the owner get his horſe, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought home.

¶ VALENTINE ORNER.

Once more, Notice given.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Henry Scheetz, Eſq; late of Whitemarſh, Montgomery county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment on or before the firſt of September next, or they will be dealt with according to law; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to exhibit their accounts to the ſubſcribers, or either of them, by the time aforeſaid.

HENRY SCHEETZ, }
JUSTUS SCHEETZ, } Executors.
GEORGE KNORR, }

Auguſt, 1794. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOSEPH RAKESTRAW, deceaſed, of Philadelphia, houſe-carpenter, are deſired to make payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are earneſtly requeſted to bring their Accounts for ſettlement, to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOSEPH OGBLEY, or } Executors.
ABRAHAM COLLADAY, }

July 30, 1794. *

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of DAVID BRUNER, of the townſhip and county of Montgomery, are notified to bring in their Accounts, Bonds, Notes, Book-debts, &c. to the ſubſcribers, Aſſignees, on or before the 6th day of the Ninth Month next, to one or both of them, living in the ſaid townſhip and county, otherwiſe the Accounts will be cloſed; and ſuch as are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make payment on or before ſaid day, to the ſubſcribers, to ſave further trouble.

GEORGE SMITH, and } Aſſignees.
JOSEPH ROBERTS, }

8th Month 6th, 1794. †

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Friday night, the firſt inſt. from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named William Cramſton, between 17 and 18 years of age, about five feet ſeven inches high, ſlim made, pale complexion, with brown hair tied behind, by trade a ſail-maker, and wore his working clothes when he went away, but what other clothes he took with him is not known. It is ſuſpected he is ſecreted ſomewhere about this city. Whoever ſecures ſaid apprentice, and gives notice to his maſter, living at No. 3, in Chancery Lane, Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN DURBOROW.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

Auguſt 7, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

ON the ſecond inſt. the ſubſcriber was robbed of a Silver Watch, and Five Dollars and an half in caſh, on the Paxton road, near James Green's tavern, in Eaſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, by a man who called himſelf Robert Anderſon, and ſaid he was a ſhoemaker by trade; a thick chunkey made man, about five feet eight or nine inches high, and between 28 and 30 years of age; he wore a green outſide jacket, a white inſide jacket, with a ſilver braid, corduroy breeches, white cotton ſtockings, and a half worn felt hat, with a ribband and buckle. Whoever ſecures the thief in any gaol, ſo as he be brought to juſtice, and the watch and money reſtored to the owner, ſhall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the watch only. The maker's name James Lawſon, London, No. 76467.

¶ CHARLES M'CLANNAN.

The reward will be paid by James Green, tavern-keeper, at the ſign of the Pennſylvania Arms, on the Paxton road, or by James Kincade, clock and watch-maker, near Green's tavern. *

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 3d inſtant, an Apprentice LAD, named BENJAMIN WETHERBY, about 19 years of age, ſmall of his age; had on and took with him, one brown coloured thick coat, one light camblet do. one ſtriped nankeen jacket, one ſpotted jean do. one ſquare-crown'd new hat, bound, one round-crown'd do. three ſhirts, one fine, two homeſpun, two pair of trowſers, one of cottonade, the other homeſpun, one pair of olive coloured velvet breeches with wooden buttons, one pair of ſhoes and buckles, and a pair of ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice, and brings him home again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM REEVE.

Back-Nuke, Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, Auguſt 4, 1794.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is gone off with a man by the name of Lazarus Brittinham, a luſty fellow, well dreſſed. ‡

WAS taken up at the ſign of the Waggon, on the old York road, 7 miles and a half from Philadelphia, a cheſnut ſorrel MARE, about 13 hands and a half high, with a bald face, ſuppoſed to be about 4 years old, ſhod all round, trots and paces. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM HOWSALTER. *

July 29, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, near the Crooked Billet, on the 16th inſtant, a large Red COW. The owner is deſired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HARMON YERKES. *

July 26, 1794.

WHEREAS my Wife, Catharine Ruſſell, has, without juſt cauſe, eloped from my bed and board: Now, I do hereby forwarn all perſons whatever from truſting her on my account, as I ſhall not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

EDWARD RUSSELL.

Edgmont townſhip, Delaware county, Aug. 6, 1794 *

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, situate in Ridley township, Delaware county, and state of Pennsylvania, 13 miles from the city of Philadelphia, 3 and a half from the borough of Chester, and 1 and a half from the tide, containing 51 acres and a half of land, about 40 of which are arable and meadow ground, the remainder is woodland, all of a good quality, divided into suitable enclosures, in tenantable order; several springs of water on the place, a stone dwelling house, 2 stories high, a good apple orchard, and other fruit trees; convenient to several mills and places of worship; bounded by lands of William Pennock, William Lane, and the great road leading to Chester. For terms of sale, please to enquire of said WM. PENNOCK, near the premises, or to LEWIS JANNEY, near Jenking-town, in Abington township, Montgomery county, 10 miles from Philadelphia. †

WAS LOST,

ON the 16th of July, between the Three Mile Run and Germantown, or between Kensington and Germantown, a middle size SILVER WATCH, with a china face, maker's name Wm. Clayton, London, No. 1252, with a steel chain, &c. with a paper in the case, of T. Norton, Wathmaker, Rising Sun, Germantown road. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the subscriber, the upper end of Germantown, or to Thomas Norton, as above, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward. ‡ JACOB FREESE.

July 24, 1794.

N. B. Watch-makers are requested to take notice, if offered for sale or repair.

LACHAWANNOCK.

A LARGE body of LAND on this river, and its waters, is now for sale, to SETTLERS ONLY, on moderate terms, and a long credit.

The soil is remarkably fertile, and numerous streams of water are interspersed through the whole country.

The main river flows through one tract of about 30,000 acres, and is, with the exception of one obstruction, navigable to the Susquehannah.

Spring-Brook Creek, which, with its branches waters another tract of about 40,000 acres of good land, empties itself into the Lachawannock, about 12 miles from the Susquehannah.

It affords numerous mill seats, and in its course creates large bodies of well watered meadow ground.

The other tracts are intersected by creeks of considerable importance.

Several mills are already erected, for the accommodation of the settlers.

Roads are cut in different directions, towards the most convenient markets.

The county town is not more than 12 miles distant from many parts of the settlement.

The Susquehannah affords an easy and safe navigation to Middleton, from whence the canal to Schuylkill extends the communication to the city.

Another means of connection with Philadelphia, is by the Delaware, from which the distance, in several places, is about 30 miles.

The proprietors, combining their own interest with that of the inhabitants, are disposed to erect works of public utility, to open roads, &c. and in every ten mile square, a tract of 100 acres of land is allotted for a school, and 100 acres for the first resident clergyman, of any denomination of christians. For further particulars, apply to

GEORGE EDDY.

Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1794.

Letters directed to GEORGE EDDY, at Philadelphia, or this place, or to THOMAS EDDY, at New-York, relative to this business, will be duly answered.

A COW.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber at the Canal, Springsbury, on the 26th inst. a red COW, with a white face and belly, the top of her left ear cropped. Any person proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

GERSHOM JOHNSON.

Springsbury Canal, July 28 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Providence township, Montgomery county, two COLTS, one a sorrel, the other a black. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, and pay charges. And take them away, otherwise they will be appraised and sold for said charges.

July 12 1794 * JOHN PAWLING

District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the 15th day of July, in the nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, COLLINSON READ, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit,

"Precedents in the Office of a Justice of "Peace: to which is added, a Short Sys-"tem of Conveyancing, in a Method entire-"ly new: with an Appendix, containing a "Variety of the most useful Forms. By "COLLINSON READ, Esquire."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the district of Pennsylvania.

The public are informed that the new work, proposed by Oliver Evans some time ago, is now ready for press.

IT contains a concise system of Mechanics and Hydraulics, suited to common capacities; the theories of which are applied to forming tables of the relative proportions of all the most approved constructions of mills, for mill-seats from 1 to 36 feet fall, on principles agreeing with practice; also the art of manufacturing flour according to the latest improvements.

The author has bestowed many years study, and 2 years intense labour, in completing this work, which has swelled to a size he did not at first contemplate. This and the necessity of many explanatory engravings, will render the expence too great for him to risque, without the aid of a subscription.

NEW TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1. The work will contain between 3 and 400 pages, octavo,--good paper and type, and not less than 20 elegant plates of engravings, and be delivered, neatly bound and lettered.

2. Price to subscribers two dollars (non-subscribers not less than two dollars and an half.) Those who subscribe to twelve copies shall be entitled to fourteen.

3. As the impression of the work will require a very heavy advance, those subscribers who may think themselves safe in paying half the price at subscribing, will materially forward the publication.

4. The subscribers names shall be prefixed to the Work. The original subscribers, unless to the contrary is signified, will be considered as continuing.

Subscriptions are received by the author, at No. 215, north Second-street Philadelphia, by the principal booksellers, and the flour inspectors of the southern ports.

CERTIFICATE.

We have so far perused the copy of a work, proposed to be published by Oliver Evans, entituled The YOUNG MILLWRIGHT and MILLER'S GUIDE, as to be satisfied that it will be useful and instructive in general, and to Millwrights and Millers in particular: And therefore we think it merits, and hope it will meet with encouragement from the public.

David Rittenhouse, Alexander Anderson,
R. Patterson, T. Matlack,
J. B. Bordley, T. Mown, Millwright,
George Clymer.

Persons who, through a wish to patronize this undertaking, shall be at the trouble of collecting subscriptions and transmitting them to the author before the 26th of December next, shall receive his thanks and be entitled to the usual allowance of one copy for every six subscriptions which they shall receive and answer for.

The prospects of the author do not warrant an expectation that the profits of the work will enable him to bear the expence of publishing his proposals generally: but he will feel himself obliged to any public-spirited printer who may give these proposals a place for a few times in his paper. July 23.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the 30th Day of August next, at the Boot Tavern, in Goshen,

ABOUT 60 acres of LAND, of the south-east end of the plantation formerly belonging to George Smith, deceased, in Goshen township; about one half cleared land, the other half well timbered. Said land lies about three miles from West-Chester, and bounding on the great road leading from the Boot to Delaware. Any person inclining to view the same, before the day of sale, may apply to Daniel Corneg, near the premises. The sale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day. Attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by MARY SMITH, Administratrix, and LEVY MATSON, Administrator.

July 23, 1794.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Woolwich township, Gloucester county, and state of New-Jersey, on Wednesday morning, the 16th instant, an Apprentice LAD, named CONSTART SMITH, about 20 years of age, was born at Egg Harbour, a stout, well made fellow, somewhat round shouldered, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion: had on and took with him, an olive coloured fustian coattee, and trowsers of the same, an olive coloured cloth coattee, striped waistcoat, and an half-worn fur hat. Whoever takes up and secures said Apprentice, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by JOSEPH HARKER.

July 21, 1794. *

WHEREAS I find myself imposed upon by a certain Elizabeth Tise, of Plumstead township, Bucks county, and state of Pennsylvania, who I married, and in two days afterwards she was delivered of a son, which is not mine; and as I have not lived with her since we were married, nor do I ever intend to live with her, these are to forwarn all persons not to trust her upon my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

FREDERICK HILLIPOT.

July 25, 1794 *

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 10th instant, in Ridley township, Delaware county, a pair of bay HORSES: one 12 or 14 years old, 14 hand high, a small star, saddle spots, branded D. on the near buttock, shod before, paces and trots; the other 12 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white, saddle spots, blind of an eye, shod round, trots and canters well. The owner, or owners, are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. July 12, 1794.

* JOSEPH PEARSON.

To the Freemen, Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

BEING encouraged thereto, I hereby solicit your votes and interest at the next Election for Sheriff. Should I be so happy as to meet your approbation, and obtain your suffrages, the favour will be held in grateful remembrance, by your sincere well wisher, and

Humble Servant,
JOSEPH KER.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1794.

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AS the present sheriff's time of office will expire at the ensuing election, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate for said office, and solicit your votes in my favour at the next general election, in doing which you will confer an obligation, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's assured friend, and humble servant.

May 2. JOS. COWPERTHWAIT.

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THIS being the last year of the present sheriff's time in office, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate, and solicit your votes and interests in my favour, to place me on the return at the next general election, as his successor for said office, in doing which you will confer an obligation which will be gratefully remembered by

Your most obedient
And humble servant.
JOHN BAKER.

April 30, 1794.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on First day, the 6th of this instant, an indented apprentice lad, named James Morris, a native of Bucks county, and came from there some years ago, with his grandfather, David Caldwell; he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, freckled complexion, light brown hair, which was commonly tied, talkative and impertinent, his cloaths uncertain, as he would be likely to change them at the above Caldwells, 17 or 18 years of age--Any person apprehending the above apprentice, and confining him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges. JOSHUA PIERCEY, jun.

London-Britain township, Chester county, 7th Mo. 17th 1794. *

STOLEN, out of the stable of Jacob Paul, near Germantown, in the state of Pennsylvania, on the night of the 15th instant, a large bay MARE, saddle and bridle, the mare near 16 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, a good bay, with some white on her hind feet, she has been drove in harness, and has the skin of her breast wrinkled with the breast-plate, a natural trotter, has suckled a colt last year, and yet remains thick and clumsey--The saddle half worn, double skirted, plaited stirrups and nails, blue cloth bound with buff. It is supposed she was taken by a man who bought a bridle in the neighbourhood, and was seen near Jacob Paul's that evening with a round hat, striped surtout, scarlet jacket, with a vine running near the buttons, light coloured or sandy hair, very short and queued, he was near six feet high, and very straight. Whoever secures the thief and mare, so as the owner may get his mare, and the theif be brought to Justice, shall receive the reward of SIXTEEN DOLLARS, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of them, by applying to

MORRIS ROBESON,
of Philadelphia, or
July 11. JACOB PAUL.

I AM directed to make it known, that on the first Wednesday of September next, will be sold at the Court-house in the town of Pittsburgh, at public sale, that beautiful seat of LAND on the Allegheney river, and adjoining the town, late the property of Thomas Smallman, containing 319 acres, 20 perches, and allowance, and to which an indisputable title, with a general warranty, will now be given by Susannah Ferguson, of the city of Philadelphia. Terms of sale, 500l. paid at the time of sale, and a bond and mortgage for the remainder, with interest payable from the date; any person incommoding the sale, by bidding and not complying with the terms, to be liable to 50l. damages.

This Tract of Land is beyond all question, one of the most valuable in Pennsylvania; it borders on the town, extends near a mile on the river, 100 acres at least on the first bank as level as a bowling green, and the second bank, with a gentle acclivity, overlooking the town and the river to a great distance; containing an immense bank of coal easily accessible, and limestone quarries of great value; a considerable and constant stream of water running through it, with a seat for mills, and all kinds of water works just on the margin of the river. For elegance, or utility, it is certainly a great object. I would estimate the value at 10l. per acre, that is upwards of 3000l.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,
Attorney at Pittsburg for the Estate.

July 2, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS DOUGLASS, late of Salisbury township, Lancaster county, deceased, to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands, are required to bring them in, properly attested, to

GABRIEL DAVIS,
JOHN WILSON,
GEORGE LEETCH, } Executors.

July 11, 1794. *

District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the fourteenth day of July, in the nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOHN SIMMONS, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author in the words following, to wit.

"A New Pennsylvania Primer. By JOHN "SIMMONS."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk
¶4w of the district of Pennsylvania.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from his Master, on Friday evening, the 11th instant, a Mulatto FELLOW, named ISAAC SMITH, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high: had on when he went away, cotton striped trowsers, and an old shirt; he is about 22 or 23 years of age, and given to strong liquor; perhaps he may offer himself to drive team, or work in a forge, the latter he followed with his master. Whoever takes up said Apprentice, and secures him, so that his master shall get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JACOB WININGS, junr.

Springton Forge, Chester county, July 15 1794. †

JUST PUBLISHED, by the author, JOHN SPURRIER, an old experienced and experimental Farmer, of Brandywine Hundred, in the county of Newcastle, and state of Delaware, and sold by Messrs. Dobson, Young, Cruikshank, Campbell, and Carey, Booksellers, for One Dollar and an Half, neatly bound and lettered,

The Practical Farmer,

BEING a Compendious System of Husbandry, adapted to the different soils and climates of America; containing the mechanical, chemical and philosophical elements of agriculture; wherein the different soils and manures are analized, shewing their real properties, with their proper applications to each other, and the atmospherical influences; the best method of constructing and managing the farm-yard, so as to be the most beneficial to the farmer; to make composts and fertilizing steeps, and a new, cheap and effectual alkaline manure; of improving wet and swampy grounds, with directions for draining of them; to manage upland and watered meadows; the great benefit of sowing land under tillage, in rotation, with grasses, such as clover, trefoil, lucerne, saintfoin, burnet, and rye grass, with experiments made on them, and their proper culture; a description of several sorts of ploughs; the best method of ploughing, fallowing, and preparing the land; the time for sowing, and quantity to be sown, of every sort of grain, with numerous experiments made by the author, and several curious gentlemen; the best method of raising turnips, and to prevent the fly from hurting of them; to feed and fatten sheep on them, in pens made of hurdles; raising and drying of hops; to make butter and cheese, with a description of a dairy; to manage the kitchen and flower garden; grafting and inoculating of fruit trees, with planting and managing them in the orchard, and to makea composition for curing injuries and defects in them; to make cyder keep, and be much stronger than common; a sketch of a brew-house, with its proper utensils, on a plan fit for family use, with directions for brewing beer and ale; a description of a drill machine and a running hoe; to make and plaish hedges; the best method of managing and fattening cows, oxen, sheep, hogs, calves and lambs, the diseases they are subject to, with the method of cure; breeding, breaking-in and fattening of horses; to know their age and several diseases, with directions for curing them; directions for planting a vineyard, the different sorts of grapes, and their proper culture; to make the several wines, with the method of drying the grape for raisins, the culture of the fig and almond-tree, with the method of curing them; the proper culture of liquorice, madder, rhubarb, turmeric, saffron, ipecacuanna, and the poppy, with a botanical description of them, and the method of extracting the juice from the root of the liquorice; the manner of drying and preparing the roots of the madder, rhubarb, turmeric and ipecacuanna; the method of collecting the saffron from the flower of the crocus, and drying it on a kiln; how to extract the juice from the head of the poppy, and making opium and laudanum, with many other useful and interesting subjects.

Those subscribers who have not received their books, are requested to get them from the respective places where they subscribed their names. † 6w.

Harrisburgh and Carlisle MAIL STAGE,

STARTS from Mr. Abraham Sheridan's, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia, every Wednesday, by way of Reading and Lebanon to Harrisburgh, and arrives at Harrisburgh on Saturday morning following; starts from Mr. Crab's, innkeeper at Harrisburgh on Monday, and arrives on Thursday at Philadelphia.

The Reading Stage, starts from Reading, at John Whitman's, inn-keeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tuesday morning. Then starts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greatest care and attention shall be paid by the public's

Humble Servant,
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3344.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1794.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 20.

By the ſhip Active, Captain Blair, from Falmouth, we have the following advices, extracted from London papers to the 26th of June, handed to the Printers by an obliging correſpondent.

OSTEND, June 21.

Ever ſince the late advances of the Carmagnols we have been unceaſingly in more or leſs alarm; for their piquets and their cavalry have been on the north ſide of Thourout.

On Thurſday night fear was at its higheſt. Three diſpatches in the night, at different times, came to our excellent commandant, Col. Stuart. In the morning a circular notice was ſent to the leading people, merchants, &c. ſubſtantially thus: That they had better remove what valuable property they might not directly want; for though there was no immediate certainty of an attack, it was not eaſy to aſſure the utter abſence of all danger, as the French had advanced a little.

In conſequence of this alarm, much property and many people did remove. Perhaps one third part of the town, even the inns, particularly, kept by the Britiſh as Bankers, &c. ſtripped their rooms, and literally ſent off their furniture. The removals were to Fluſhing; of above ſixty veſſels that were in the port two days ago, there did not remain ten.

To-day, between four and five o'clock, as ſoon as the tide would let them, the tranſports entered with their convoy, all ſafe, making, with a Dutch ſhip or two, which had joined them, 39 ſail. The reinforcements they bring were very timely.

The inundation failed, the tide riſing leſs than was imagined—leſs by three feet. A ſmall ſpot is under water, but not where it is, or rather would have been wanted. A new opening has been made, to try if inundation can be practicable there, viz. about half a mile from town, on the S. S. E. ſide. One ſide towards Bruges and towards Ypres.

At high water, at leaſt in ſpring tides (which are coming on) the water here riſes to 30 inches, if not three feet above level of land.

Sunday Morning, June 22.

The report of laſt night was, that Ypres had been obliged to ſurrender on the 18th. If this report had come to me through a leſs reſpectable channel, I ſhould have denied it all credit, for it ſeems moſt ſtrange, that ſuch an event ſhould have happened at the ſmall diſtance of nine leagues, and that it ſhould not, as yet, be officially notified, or at leaſt be notorious to every body at Oſtend. However, as an officer of high rank, who muſt be naturally inclined to reſiſt all evidence of events of this nature to the laſt, believed it, can I do leſs than believe it too?

The reinforcements arrived here are the 8th and 44th infantry, the 1ſt almoſt 700, the 2d 1200 men ſtrong. There are alſo horſes to mount ſome of the diſmounted of the Blues, Inniſkillings, Scots Greys, &c. in all they are from about 220 to 260. Some ordnance ſtores are alſo arrived, but no great guns that I hear of.

The ſecurity of this place is of great importance; and its beſt reliance is on the collateral force; for at Bruges, encamped on each ſide of the town, are near 10,000 men, Hanoverians chiefly, under M. Walmoden. The army too of M. Clairfayt is in the ſame direction; and the Prince de Cobourg's is in motion. Theſe different forces will, it is hoped, keep the Carmagnols in awe: if they venture here, who can anſwer for the conſequence.

Laſt night a Frenchman, ſuppoſed to be a ſpy, was taken up, and after long examination, ſent to priſon.

At Ghent every thing is at preſent quiet: but there is a leaven of diſcontent and democracy working in the inhabitants ſo ſtrongly, that the army at Bruges is hardly a ſecurity for their future good behaviour.

At Bruſſels all is well, though the outpoſts and advanced parties of the enemy have once been within 7 or 8 leagues; and firing, as they ſay, has been heard. If not checked upon the Sambre, their next viſit will probably be nearer ſtill.

FRANKFORT, June 14.

By letters from Italy we learn, that General Count de St. Amour, who ſurrendered Saorgio to the French, has been condemned to loſe his head; but that his Sardinian Majeſty had changed the ſentence into that of impriſonment for life. A Capuchin, it is ſaid, has alſo been taken up at Naples, who had a deſign againſt the King: a number of weapons were found upon him.

LEMBERG, June 3.

The Poles have many reaſons for compl'aint againſt the conduct of the Ruſſians. The latter have ſet fire to a large tract of country, of three miles extent; namely, from Wimiar to Nowimiaſto—15,000 meaſures of wheat, beſides other corn, together with 150 boats on the Viſtula, have fallen a prey to the flames. The value of each boat is eſtimated to amount at leaſt to 360 ducats. The town of Nowimiaſto has alſo been reduced to aſhes by thoſe barbarians. In the whole diſtrict there is not a pane of glaſs entire, and every article of furniture deſtroyed. Coſſacks, probably from ignorance, have alſo burnt the Imperial boats on the Viſtula. One boat, belonging to a ſubject of the Emperor, was ſaved by ſeveral Imperial Cuſtom-houſe officers; who arrived juſt in time to ſnatch it from the rage of thoſe deſperate ſavages. The Lieut. of the Coſſacks, however, afterwards made apologies to our Cuſtom-houſe officers, alledging the ignorance of his ſoldiers.

BRUSSELS, June 23.

All is conſternation here, and moſt people are packing off. The late battles we have had in Flanders, on the river Sambre, are moſt dreadful—no time to reſt—every day and night the French are attacking us; our troops are exhauſted—the ſight of the wounded which have paſſed under my window theſe few days is moſt diſtreſſing. We imagine that Ypres has capitulated, in this town there are 100 pieces of cannon, and from 6000 to 7000 men. All the French are going off in haſte.

MENTZ, June 14.

For ſome days paſt a great number of recruits have arrived here from Anſpach, and others from Pruſſia, to compleat the Pruſſian regiments. The garriſon of Mentz is to be augmented to 20000 men. Our armed burghers ſtill do duty every where in this city, and are regularly taught the manœuvres.

The Elector has requeſted a loan of 15000 florins at four per cent. to relieve the inhabitants of Mentz, Weiſſenau, Coſtheim, Caſſel, and Koenigſtein, who were ruined by the invaſion of the French.

Nothing of importance is now ſtirring reſpecting the Auſtrian and Pruſſian armies. A great quantity of proviſions are conſtantly ſent to the Head Quarters of General Mollendorff, who, it is thought, will ſhortly ſtrike ſome great blow.

SPIRES, June 14.

This city is full of ſoldiers, though the main body of the army be ſtationed in the field. On the 12th a great part of the Auſtrian troops quartered here marched out; but on the other hand their Head Quarters were removed hither yeſterday.

The entrenchments which the French threw up before the town have been demoliſhed. Every day part of the burghers, upon whom the roughneſs of the French, during their reſidence here, ſeem to have operated very badly, are obliged to continue to demoliſh theſe works.

The French ſtill continue in their entrenchments at Germerſheim, tho' there is a report to-day that they have evacuated them. At the ſame time, every thing which the French have left in wine, corn, and other effects, is carried by the fugitives over the Rhine, both here, and from the Mountain-ſide.

ROME, May 30.

The Holy Father has iſſued orders for public prayers for three days, to implore the aſſiſtance of heaven in the preſent conjuncture of Europe. A jubilee will alſo be publiſhed directly.

A courier from Venice has brought us intelligence, that ſome Algerine corſairs and ſome French privateers have entered the Adriatic ſea, and that in conſequence the Venetian Republic had ordered the ſquadron of Corfu, to ſail in queſt of them.

The pretended conſpiracy diſcovered by our government, turns out to be nothing more than the arreſtation of five or ſix illdiſpoſed perſons by the zeal and activity of our police.

LEGHORN, June 4.

An edict has been publiſhed for all ſtrangers to quit this place. Government has been forced to this meaſure in conſequence of the arrival of above 200 Corſicans with French cockades.

PARIS, June 18.

Our troops, in penetrating into Piedmont, ſent before them a manifeſto, in which they promiſed peace and tranquility to thoſe who would ſubmit; and threatened with death thoſe who ſhould oppoſe their arms. At the ſight of Italy, which groans under the oppreſſive deſpotiſm and tyranny of the church, the Carmagnols recollected that their anceſtors had ſpread terror and death in it, when it contained a people deſtined both by courage and diſcipline to ſubdue other nations: one of our poets conſecrated this remembrance in an ode, that he ſung going to battle. Whilſt this warrior conſecrated his talents in celebrating liberty, and in exciting the courage of his brother ſoldiers, the King of Sardinia aſſiſted in ſinging pſalms, litanies, and attending a proceſſion.

The committee of Public Safety, taking into conſideration that the ſuſpicious perſons confined in the different priſons, have had the means of a luxury, which had tended to counter-revolutionary plots, by having it in their power to receive at all times, large ſums of money in ſpecie and aſſignats, has ordered them to be deprived of all their money, jewels, and trinkets. In the twenty principal houſes of detention this meaſure has produced the ſum of 733,487 livres; and it is expected, that the great reſult will amount to 1,200,000 livres, independently of the jewels and trinkets. With reſpect to the nouriſhment of the priſoners, the Adminiſtration of the Police, had fixed the ſum of three livres per diem, without regard to rank or diſtinction.

The commune of Sens has cauſed the remains of the Dauphin and Dauphine, father and mother of the late Louis XVI. to be taken from the tomb in which they were incloſed, has burnt their ſuperb mauſoleum, and converted the leaden coffins into muſket balls.

On the 9th inſt. after a ſhort diſcuſſion on the inutility of the armed force at the feſtivals celebrated on the decades, the Council General reſolved, that for the future there ſhould be no armed force at public feſtivals, nor in places where the people aſſembled. That there ſhould only be a ſimple guard of vigilance in the interior of Paris, for the purpoſe of checking the operations of the diſaffected, who attempted to diſturb the harmony and the general joy of all good citizens.

LONDON, June 13.

Yeſterday diſpatches were received from Admiral Montague, dated in Breſt waters; he informs that there were no ſhips of force therein; and on this account, it is expected, he will not quit the ſtation, and that ſome of the fleet from America will fall into his hands.

Mr. Jay, the Miniſter Extraordinary from the United States, has arrived to demand ſatisfaction for the American veſſels taken, and there is no doubt that the buſineſs will be amicably adjuſted.

The Brunſwick arrived at Portſmouth the 12th of June, diſmaſted.

June 14.

Laſt night a Naval Officer arrived at the Admiralty Office, with the agreeable intelligence that yeſterday morning Earl Howe, with his Fleet and Prizes, arrived ſafe at Portſmouth—The gallant Admiral is expected in town this day.

June 16.

By Admiral Montague, government has received certain intelligence, that the French American fleet, amounting to 160 ſail, are arrived at Port l'Orient, and therefore the great object for which they hazarded the action of the 1ſt June, is completely accompliſhed. Of this rich convoy, the intrinſic value of which is above five millions ſterling, but forty veſſels are loaded with cotton and ſugar, the produce of their iſlands; the reſt are loaded with proviſions and naval ſtores of all kinds.

The convoy had four ſhips of war, and they were joined on the 3d inſtant by twelve more ſhips, ſo that Admiral Montague was unable to touch them; and there is reaſon to fear that theſe ſhips having effected their firſt great object of ſeeing their trade ſafe into port, are now at ſea cruizing againſt the trade of England.

June 20.

The Committee of American Merchants had an interview with Mr. Pitt on Saturday laſt, to know whether they might with confidence prepare their goods for the American markets, as uſual, or whether, under the exiſting circumſtances, the alarm of a rupture was ſufficiently grounded to make them heſitate in executing the orders they had received.—Mr. Pitt declined giving them any advice as to executing their orders: he ſaid, he was happy in being able to aſſure them, that the Governments of the two Countries were diſpoſed to preſerve a good underſtanding; but it could not be concealed, that Jacobine doctrines had made their way in America to ſuch an extent as to make it doubtful what would be the iſſue of the differences now to be ſettled.—He truſted, however, that they would be guided by moderation and wiſdom in the propoſitions they had to make to this Country, and the gentleman whom they had deputed, on the occaſion, would find his Majeſty's miniſters earneſtly diſpoſed to preſerve the peace which ſo happily ſubſiſted between the two Countries.

June 25.

No official accounts have yet been received of the fall of Ypres: the fact however is generally credited. Indeed the place had been given up as loſt, from the time it was known that both General Clairfayt and the Duke of York had failed in their attempts to relieve it. The only thing ſurpriſing, ſuppoſing the event to have taken place on Thurſday or Friday laſt, as ſome of the letters from Oſtend have ſtated, is, that the French did not put the truth of the intelligence beyond the poſſibility of doubt, by immediately viſiting Oſtend.

Mr. Elliot arrived on Monday night from the Hague, and brings, we underſtand, very important information of the ſtate of the affairs in Pruſſia, ſo important that Mr. Elliot thought proper to bring it himſelf to England.

Yeſterday a Meſſenger arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, Whitehall, with diſpatches, ſaid to be of great importance, from F. J. Jackſon, Eſq; his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid.

A bad fever rages on board one of the French men of war at Portſmouth.

The America man of war is the French prize which was moſt mauled in the late naval action. One of her quarters is completely ſtove in: her ſtern beaten to ſhatters. There is one double headed ſhot ſtill ſticking in her ſides, which killed nine men. It was when ſhe was raked by one of our men of war.

The following information was yeſterday put up at Lloyd's Coffee-houſe:

Extract of a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, April 14.

"By the veſſel which carries this we learn, that the French have been driven out of the Straits of Sunda by our armed Indiamen; and that two of their ſhips have been taken, after an engagement of forty minutes. Their names are La Reſolue and La Vengeur."

The long ſtay of our veſſels in harbour, without any cauſe aſſigned, has been productive of incalculable loſs. At Breſt, we are aſſured by an American Gentleman lately arrived from thence, that veſſels of war are ſeldom allowed to ſtay more than twenty-four hours, before they are ordered on another cruize. A Captain of a frigate, much damaged, lately put in there, and told St. Andre, the Commiſſioner, that the veſſel could not be repaired in leſs than three weeks. The latter conſulted the workmen; the reſult was intimated to the Captain, and he was out of the harbour in leſs than three days.

When Admiral Paſley, whoſe leg was taken off by a ſhot in the late action, was carrying down to the cock pit, one of the tars met him, and hoped he had not loſt his foot, he ſaid, "I have, Jack, but take care, don't you loſe my flag, before I come up again."

On Thurſday two troops of the royal regiment of horſe guards (blue) marched from Northampton, in order to embark for Flanders, and on Saturday two troops of the 16th light dragoons, arrived at Northampton, on their way for the Continent, to join the army under the Duke of York.

The Popular toaſt now given by all the chaplains in the Britiſh fleet, is the two firſt words of the third pſalm.

Letters from Liege mention, that the inſurgents at Stavelot have been totally ſubdued by a battalion of Auſtrians, which marched thither from Luxembourg: the peaſants were either diſperſed, or reduced to ſubmiſſion. The Vicar of Lince has been impriſoned, for having been elected conſtitutional rector.

A Privy Council was held at Dublin Caſtle on Tueſday laſt, at which permiſſion was given to ſome trading veſſels to take in proviſions, we are preparing to ſail for Portugal, under convoy of the Ulyſſes frigate.

By a Gentleman recently returned from the county of Cavan, and who has travelled over every part of the North, which is ſaid to be inveſted by Defenders—— we are informed, that order and tranquility were every where eſtabliſhed. In the late diſturbances there was nothing of politics, ſyſtem, or deſign; and it is ſuſpected that they were fomented by the agents and creatures of a quarter, which above all others, ſhould not be ſuppoſed capable of deſcending to ſuch injurious artifices.

DUKE OF YORK's ARMY.

Camp at Tournay, June 14.

We have juſt received intelligence that General Clairfayt yeſterday attacked the French with his whole force, with a view to relieve Ypres. He at firſt ſucceeded in driving in the out poſts, and took ten pieces of cannon; but the enemy's numbers

were ſo ſuperior, that he found it impoſſible to raiſe the ſiege, and was at laſt obliged to retreat with ſome loſs.

This evening we had half a dozen of horſe races in front of the Britiſh encampment, different officers riding their own horſes. The Duke of York and Prince William of Glouceſter were preſent, with near 200 officers of all ranks.

Sunday, June 15.

This day we are informed that General Clairfayt again attacked the French, yeſterday, but with as little ſucceſs as on Friday; and that he has in conſequence given up all hopes of being able to relieve Ypres. In theſe two attacks he loſt more than 2000 men.

Here all has been quiet to-day, excepting a little of the attack on our out poſts, which is hardly ever noticed by the army.

This evening we had horſe-racing again in great perfection, attended by 3 or 400 Officers mounted, and betting in high ſtile.—Even the private ſoldiers, who thronged round the courſe, had their pints of gin depending on the different heats.

Monday, June 16.

This morning, the remains of Major Cochraine, of the 14th regiment, were interred in front of the colours of his regiment, with military honours. He received a wound in the action of the 22d ult.

Tueſday, June 17.

From ſix till nine o'clock, this morning, we heard a heavy firing in the direction of Ypres, which intimates to us that the place ſtill holds out.

June 26.

We ſtopt the preſs to ſay, that a Gentleman in town has received a letter from the Commander of Oſtend, dated Monday laſt, ſtating, that at that time the French were within ſeven miles of that place.

Diſpatches have likewiſe been received from the Duke of York, but the contents have not yet tranſpired. It is however reported, that our army has been obliged to fall back.

Yeſterday Government diſpatches were received at the Secretary of State's Office, from Mr. Hammond, his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

Yeſterday letters were received at Mr. Dundas's Office, from Cork, which mention, that two Engliſh frigates had fallen in with a French ſhip of the line, carrying 74 guns, which the fleet under the command of Lord Howe had crippled on the 1ſt inſt. The two Engliſh frigates carried her into that port.

Government have given orders for the ſum of ſixty thouſand pounds to be immediately iſſued, for the payment of a part of the prize money, to which the ſailors in the late naval engagement became thereby entitled.

Nine gold medals, with chains, were ſent off to Portſmouth on Tueſday night; which are intended as a mark of honour from his Majeſty, to nine Captains of Lord Howe's fleet. They will be preſented to them on the King's arrival at Portſmouth. It is expected that the honour of Knight-hood will likewiſe be conferred on ſome of the Amirals of the fleet.

We have the pleaſure to inform our readers, that all differences between this country and America are now in a fair way of being amicably adjuſted.

An official letter was yeſterday ſent to a Gentleman in the city, belonging to the committee of American Merchants, ſtating, that all communication with America, both of a private and commercial nature, might be again renewed—without the leaſt reſtraint---" matters being ſo far ſettled with Mr. Jay, as to inſure a final, and, it is hoped, a permanent adjuſtment of every miſunderſtanding that has taken place between the two countries."

This information has afforded no inconſiderable pleaſure to the commercial world; but particularly to thoſe Gentlemen who compoſe the Committee of Merchants.

Some of our newſpapers are in the daily habit of entering into details and ſtatements, more or leſs exaggerated, reſpecting the progreſs of royaliſm in la Vendee. We can aſſure our readers that, according to the moſt authentic accounts, it appears that the greater part of theſe details, which reach London by the channels of Liege, Bruſſels, and Jerſey, are not deſerving of any confidence. We have no belief in the exiſtence of armies of 80 and 100,000 men, which are ſwelled to that prodigious amount by the daſh of a pen of newſpaper editors; nor do we confide in the pompous victories they record, or the capture of Nantz and other places.

Out of fifteen hundred priſoners at Portſmouth, when a propoſal was made that ſuch ſhould be releaſed, as would ſerve on board the Britiſh fleet, only four accepted the offer.

On the 6th inſt. a great number of perſons were condemned to the guilotine at Paris, among whom there was—Murdoch a Scotchman, valet de chamber of Montmorin, and William Newton, an Engliſhman, Colonel of the ci-devant dragoons of liberty.

The act committed by Thomas D'Amato, which by the Tribunal at Naples was found to be blaſphemy againſt the ſacrament, and high treaſon againſt the Almighty, was, his having gone into the church of the Carmelites, during the celebration of Maſs, and elevating the Hoſt and Chalice, with the exclamation——LIBERTY! LIBERTY!

A Prieſt, named Drzuwouſky, has been taken up lately at Cracow, who was a Pruſſian ſpy. Several papers to that effect have been found upon him. He was tried, convicted, and condemned to be hanged, which took place immediately.

The Vienna Gazette of the 7th inſtant, ſtates, that the Nobles and Grandees of Hungary are at laſt come to a reſolution to alleviate the diſtreſs of the Burghers and Peaſants, in contributing a ſhare to the extraordinary taxes impoſed by Government, in conſequence of the preſent expenſive war, although they be exempted from ſuch taxes by virtue of their privilege of nobility.

Sunday twenty-one tranſports, with the Argyleſhire and Perthſhire regiments, ſailed from Lieth Roads with a fair wind, under convoy of the Amphitrite, Capt. Boyer, and Mediterranean packet, Leiut. Watts. The Daniſh Eaſt India-men ſailed at the ſame time.

The Fleet of Danes and Swedes, which have been ſtopped by his majeſty's cruizers, ſtill remain at anchor in the Downs, under the protection of Admiral Peyton: they are all laden with wheat, hemp, roſin, pitch, and tar, ſuppoſed to be intended for France; their cargoes will be diſpoſed of, and the produce tranſmitted to the owners.

By an American gentleman juſt arrived from Dunkirk, we are enabled to lay before the public, the following intereſting particulars:—Twenty thouſand men are daily employed in the cleanſing this harbour for the reception of large veſſels: during laſt week two frigates were launched, and many others now on the ſtocks are nearly compleated.

The exertions in the dock yards are incredible, and on the part of the inhabitants every thing is done to advance the Republic.—Proviſions are now in that town in the greateſt abundance: They feel the loſs of nothing but ſugar and ſpice. The number of veſſels which arrive at this port from Denmark, Sweden, and Peterſburgh, freighted with corn, is incredible.

This gentleman aſſures us, that to his own knowledge a veſſel from Hamburgh has been five different times in that port with corn.—The veſſels from Peterſburgh are conſigned to ſome houſes in either Spain or Portugal; but the mode which they adopt to get into Dunkirk is very ſingular, and as follows: If they approach the harbour in the morning, they lie by till evening. When they come near the port, they put up lights in a particular part of the ſhip.—This ſignal being given, a privateer, which is always on the watch, immediately goes out, and carries the veſſel in as a prize; when the cargo is diſcharged, the officers diſcover, that this veſſel belongs to ſome neutral power; and after giving perfect compenſation for her cargo, ſhe and the crew are diſmiſſed with every mark of friendſhip and civility. On the return of theſe veſſels to their different ports, ſhould any enquiry be made as to the place where the crew diſcharged their cargo, they declare they were taken by a French privateer, carried into Dunkirk, and diſcharged after unloading. Every encouragement is given to veſſels engaged in this trade; and the punctuality with which the maſters are paid contributes in a great meaſure to the augmenting the number. Much proviſions obtained in this manner are ſent from Dunkirk to the Armies, and to Liſle; and the different fortified towns near it are ſupplied by this kind of commerce.

In the conduct of the neutral powers, there is ſomething manly and open; but indignation and diſguſt muſt ariſe in the breaſts of Engliſhmen, when they hear of ſuch treachery being practiſed by ſubjects of an avowed ally.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, June 20.

The diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of ſtate.

SIR, Tournay, June 27.

It is with the greateſt ſatisfaction that I have to inform you, that an officer is arrived this evening from the Hereditary Prince of Orange, with the account that he yeſterday attacked and defeated the French army, which had again paſſed the Sambre, and taken up a poſition near Joſſelies, in order to cover the ſiege of Charleroi, before which they had already begun to open trenches.

The enemy's loſs is computed at above 7,000 men, as well as twenty-two pieces of cannon, thirty-five ammunition waggons, and a conſiderable number of horſes and baggage. They retreated in the greateſt confuſion acroſs the Sambre.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

PORTSMOUTH, June 19.

The greateſt exertions are making here to equip Earl Howe's fleet for ſea—not one of the ſhips are ſuffered to come into the harbour (except the Brunſwick) to refit, notwithſtanding they are ſo much damaged in their maſts, ſails, rigging, &c. and to facilitate their exertions, the Royal William is fitted as a ſheer hulk for the conveniency of putting in the maſts of the large ſhips at Spithead. Sir Peter Parker has, during this ſervice, ſhifted his flag from the Royal William to the Canada. Earl Howe every day viſits Spithead, to ſuperintend the equipment.

London Gazette Extraordinary, June 21.

Admiralty Office, June 21.

A Letter, of which the following is a copy, from the Admiral Earl Howe, to Mr. Stephens, ſupplementary to his Lordſhip's letter of the 2d inſtant, publiſhed in the London Gazette Extraordinary of the 11th, was received late laſt night.

In the extracts of the journal herewith encloſed the proceedings of the fleet are ſtated from the time of leaving St. Helen's on the 2d of laſt month to that of the firſt diſcovery of the French fleet on the 28th of the ſame. For the farther information of the lords commiſſioners of the Admiralty, I have now therefore to relate the ſubſequent tranſactions, not already communicated in my diſpatch of the 2d inſtant, to be delivered by my firſt captain, ſir Roger Curtis.

Early in the morning of the 28th, the enemy were diſcovered by the advanced frigates, far diſtant on the weather bow. The wind was then from the S. by W. with a very rough ſea.

They came down, for ſome time, in a looſe order, ſeemingly unapprized that they had the Britiſh fleet in view. After hauling to the wind when they came nearer, they were ſome hours before they could completely form in regular order of battle upon the ſtarboard tack; the Britiſh fleet continuing as before in the order of ſailing.

The time required for the enemy to perfect their diſpoſition, had facilitated the nearer approach of his majeſty's fleet to them, and for the ſeparately appointed and detached part of it, commanded by Rear-admiral Paſſy, to be placed more advantageouſly for making an impreſſion on their rear.

The ſignals denoting that intention being made, the Rear-admiral, near upon the cloſe of the day, led his diviſion on with peculiar firmneſs, and attacked a three-decked ſhip (the Revolutionaire) the ſternmoſt in the enemy's line.

Making known ſoon after that he had a topmaſt diſabled, aſſiſtance was directed to be given him in that ſituation. The quick approach of night only allowed me to obſerve, that lord Hugh Seymore (Conway) in the Leviathan, with equal good judgment and determined courage, puſhed alongſide of the three-decked French ſhip, and was ſupported, as it appeared, by Captain Parker, of the Audacious, in the moſt ſpirited manner.

The darkneſs which now prevailed did not admit of my making any more accurate obſervations on the conduct of thoſe ſhips and others concerned in the ſame ſervice; but I have ſince learned that the Leviathan ſtretched on farther a-head, for bringing the ſecond ſhip from the enemy's rear to action, as ſoon as her former ſtation could be occupied by a ſucceeding Britiſh ſhip; alſo that the three-decked ſhip in the enemy's rear as aforeſaid, being unſuſtained by their other ſhips, ſtruck to the Audacious, and they parted company together ſoon after.

The two opponent fleets continued on the ſtarboard tack, in a parallel direction, the enemy ſtill to windward the remainder of the night. The Britiſh fleet appearing in the morning of the 29th, when in order of battle, to be far enough advanced for the ſhips in the van to make ſome farther impreſſion on the enemy's rear, was tacked in ſucceſſion with that intent.

The enemy wore hereupon from van to rear, and continued edging down in line a-head to engage the van of the Britiſh fleet; when arrived at ſuch diſtance as to be juſt able to reach our moſt advanced ſhips, their headmoſt ſhips, as they came ſucceſſively into the wake of their reſpective ſeconds a-head, opened with that diſtant fire upon the headmoſt ſhips of the Britiſh van. The ſignal for paſſing through their line, made when the fleet tacked before, was then renewed.

It could not be for ſome time ſeen, through the fire from the two fleets in the van, to what extent that ſignal was complied with. But as the ſmoke at intervals diſperſed, it was obſerved that the Cæſar, the leading ſhip of the Britiſh van, after being about on the ſtarboard tack, and come abreaſt of the Queen Charlotte, had not kept to the wind; and that the appointed movement would conſequently be liable to fail of the purpoſed effect.

The Queen Charlotte was therefore immediately tacked; and followed by the Bellerophon, her ſecond aſtern, (and ſoon after joined by the Leviathan) paſſed through in action, between the fifth and ſixth ſhips in the rear of the enemy's line. She was put about again on the larboard tack forthwith, after the enemy, in preparation for renewing the action with the advantage of that weathermoſt ſituation.

The reſt of the Britiſh fleet being at this time paſſing to leeward, and without the ſternmoſt ſhips, moſtly of the French line, the enemy wore again to the eaſtward in ſucceſſion, for ſuccouring the diſabled ſhips of their rear; which intention, by reaſon of the then diſunited ſtate of the fleet, and having no more than the two crippled ſhips, the Bellerophon and Leviathan, at that time near me, I was unable to obſtruct.

The enemy having ſucceeded in that operation, wore round again, after ſome diſtant cannonading of the neareſt Britiſh ſhips, occaſionally returned, and ſtood away in order of battle on the larboard tack, followed by the Britiſh fleet in the ſame order (but with the weather gage retained) as ſoon as the ſhips coming forward to cloſe with the Queen Charlotte, were ſuitably arranged.

The fleets remained ſeparated ſome few miles, in view at times on the intermiſſion of a thick fog, which laſted moſt of the two next days.

The commander of a fleet, their Lordſhips know, is unavoidably ſo confined in his view of the occurrences in time of battle, as to be little capable of rendering perſonal teſtimony to the meritorious ſervice of officers, who have profited, in a greater extent, by the opportunities to diſtinguiſh themſelves on ſuch occaſions.

To diſcharge this part of my duty, reports were called for from the flag officers of the fleet, for ſupplying the defects of my obſervance, under the limited circumſtances above mentioned. Thoſe officers, therefore, who have ſuch particular claim to my attention, are the Admirals Graves and Sir Alexander Hood; the Rear-Admirals, Boyer, Gardner and Paſley; the Captains, Lord Hugh Seymour, Pakenham, Berkley, Gambier, John Harvey, Payne, Parker, Henry, Harvey, Pringel, Duckworth and Elphinſton. Special notice is alſo due of the Captains, Nichols of the Sovereign, and Hop of the Bellerophon, who became charged with, and well conducted thoſe ſhips, when the wounded flag officers, under whom they reſpectively ſerved therein, were no longer able to remain at their poſts; and the Lieutenants, Monckton of the Marlborough, and Donnelly of the Montague, in ſimilar ſituations. Theſe ſelections, however, ſhould not be conſtrued to the diſadvantage of other commanders, who may have been equally deſerving of the approbation of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, although I am not enabled to make a particular ſtat ement of their merits.

To the reports from the flag officers are added, thoſe required from the ſeveral Captains of the fleet, whereby their Lordſhips will become more particularly acquainted with the meritorious ſervices of the ſeveral commanders, and animated intrepidity of their ſubordinate officers and ſhips companies; to which the defeat of the enemy, with every advantage of ſituation and circumſtance in their favour, is truly to be aſcribed. To the like purport, I beg my teſtimony, in behalf of the officers and company of every deſcription in the Queen Charlotte, may be accepted.

Supplament to the London Gazette Extraordinary, of Wedneſday the 11th of June.

Admiralty-office, June 14, 1794.

A letter was received yeſterday evening from Admiral Earl Howe to Mr. Stephens, dated that day, off Dunnoſe, in the Iſle of Wight, giving an account of his ſafe arrival with the captured French ſhips of the line, mentioned in his former letter of the 2d inſtant, and with a great part of his Majeſty's fleet, under his command, having ſent the remainder into Plymouth Sound. The following are the returns of the killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's ſhips, in the action with the French fleet of the 28th and 29th of May, and the 1ſt inſt. and alſo the numbers killed and wounded on board the French ſhips captured and ſunk on the laſt mentioned day.

A return of the killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's ſhips.

Cæſar, 18 ſeamen killed, 37 ſeamen wounded. Total 55.

Bellerophon, 3 ſeamen, 1 marine killed, 26 ſeamen, 1 marine wounded. Total 31.

Leviathan, 10 ſeamen killed, 32 ſeamen, 1 marine wounded. Total 43.

Sovereign, 11 ſeamen, 3 marines killed, 39 ſeamen, 5 marines wounded. Total 58.

Marlborough, 24 ſeamen, 5 marines killed, 76 ſeamen, 14 marines wounded. Total 119.

Defence, 14 ſeamen, 4 marines killed, 29 ſeamen, 10 marines wounded. Total 57.

Impregnable, 7 ſeamen killed, 24 ſeamen wounded. Total 31.

Tremendous, 2 ſeamen, 1 marine killed, 6 ſeamen, 2 marines wounded. Total 11.

Barfleur, 8 ſeamen, 1 marine killed, 22 ſeamen, 3 ſoldiers wounded. Total 34.

Culloden.*

Invincible, 9 ſeamen, 5 marines killed, 21 ſeamen, 10 marines wounded. Total 45.

Gibraltar, 1 ſeaman, 1 marine killed, 12 ſeamen wounded. Total 14.

The Charlotte, 13 ſeamen, 1 marine killed, 12 ſeamen wounded. Total 26.

Brunſwick parted company on the 1ſt of June.

Valiant, 1 ſeaman, 1 marine killed, 5 ſeamen, 4 marines wounded. Total 11.

Queen, 30 ſeamen, 6 marines killed, 57 ſeamen, 13 marines wounded. Total 103.

Orion, 5 ſeamen killed, 20 ſeamen, 4 marines wounded. Total 29.

* *By a ſeparate return it appears that ſhe had 2 men killed, and Mr. Triſtram Whitter, the third lieutenant, and four men wounded.*

Ramilies, 2 ſeamen killed, 7 ſeamen wounded. Total 9.
Alfred, 6 ſeamen, 2 marines wounded. Total 8.
Ruſſel, 7 ſeamen, 1 marine killed, 24 ſeamen, 2 marines wounded. Total 34.
Royal George, 18 ſeamen, 2 marines killed, 63 ſeamen, 9 marines wounded. Total 92.
Montague, 4 ſeamen killed, 13 ſeamen wounded. Total 17.
Majeſtic, 3 ſeamen killed, 14 ſeamen wounded, 1 marine wounded. Total 8.
Glory, 13 ſeamen killed, 31 ſeamen, 8 marines wounded. Total 52.
Thunderer, none killed or wounded.
Audacious, parted company in the night of the 28th of May.
Grand total, 203 ſeamen, 32 marines killed, 578 ſeamen, 91 marines wounded—904.

HOWE.

An account of the numbers killed and wounded on board the French ſhips captured and ſunk on the 1ſt of June 1794.

Le Juſte, 100 killed, 145 wounded;
Sans Pareil, 260 killed, 120 wounded;
L'Amerique, 134 killed, 110 wounded;
L'Achilles, 86 killed, 30 wounded; Northumberland, 60 killed, 100 wounded;
L'Impetueux, 100 killed, 75 wounded.—Total, 690 killed—580 wounded.

Le Vengeur, 320 ſunk.—Le Jacobin, ſunk in action, not a man ſaved.

BRITISH AND FRENCH FLEETS.

Extract of a letter from a Lieutenant of one of Lord Howe's fleet.

"The Mutius Scævola was one of the beſt fought ſhips belonging to the French, in the late action. She was engaged with the Orion for five hours, during one of which the men could be picked off the guns with piſtols.

"The Captain of the Mutius Scævola was a man of moſt undaunted courage. During the action he run twenty of his men through their bodies for attempting to deſert their quarters.—He was eaſily diſtinguiſhed by a large bonnet rouge, ornamented round the bottom with gold fringe. He had only one arm; but whether the other was ſhot off during the action, I have not been able to aſcertain.

"After the engagement was over, I went on board the French ſhip La Juſte; the officers of which told me, that ſhe had not ſuffered ſo much as the other ſhips, having loſt only 300 men.

"The ſinking of the Vengeur was one of the moſt awful ſights I ever beheld. She went down within a quarter of a mile of our ſhip. We had not a tackle to hook to a boat, and our main yard was gone.

"The Ratler cutter went with about ſix boats to ſave the crew of the Vengeur, but when her main deck guns came on a level with the water, the boats rowed back, the ſuction being ſo great as to render it impoſſible for them to proceed nearer the ſhip. Her upper works remained upon the ſurface of the water, to our aſtoniſhment, for the ſpace of 20 minutes; at the expiration of which time ſhe ſunk, the crew univerſally crying out, "Vive la Republique! Vive la Liberte!"

"The red hot ſhots fired by the French did conſiderable damage. The Brutus, a large frigate cut down from a line of battle ſhip, was employed in heating ſhot. She paſſed within gun ſhot of us, and killed eight men on board the Queen.

"Since we have come into port, an order has been ſent to the different Captains to make their obſervations on the ſignals that were made before and after the action. This, it it ſaid, is preparatory to a Court Martial to be held on an officer of rank.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE.

28 Praireal, June 16.

BARRERE'S REPORT *of the* NAVAL ACTION *of the 1ſt of June.*

The Municipality of Chapelle Francaide preſented an ear of corn at the bar of the Convention, the produce of the preſent harveſt.

Barrere, Organ of the Committee of Public Safety, ſpoke as follows:

"The valuable preſent which has juſt been offered you, ſeems to be the forerunner of the happy news I am about to communicate. The Convoy of 116 veſſels, coming from America, has entered our ports, and brings us ſubſiſtence of all kinds. Our news on the Alps, and towards the North, is equally good. Our troops have retaken poſſeſſion of the Palatinate. Pirmaſens is our own again, and the army of the Rhine is every where victorious. But an object ſtill more important is, the proviſioning the Republic. Here, then, is an end to that compact of ſtarvation between England and Spain, which was to deſolate France with famine.—The ſolicitude of the Committee is great.—The Engliſh had united all their forces on the ocean, to capture this rich convoy. The ſafety of the country depended on its arrival. What have your Committee done? It has been ſecret in its meaſures. It has united all its maritime ſtrength. Jean Bon St. Andre was on board the Montagne; and as our fleet was inferior to the Engliſh in the number of 14 ſhips of the line, the Committee ordered the French fleet to ſtation itſelf between the enemy and the convoy; and not to fight, unleſs it was to ſave this valuable fleet.—The courage of Republicans, and their hatred to the Engliſh, triumphed over every obſtacle.

A battle became inevitable; and it has been one of the moſt glorious and bloody that ever occurred in the annals of naval hiſtory. Our fleet, though fourteen ſhips inferior in number, and to leeward of the Engliſh, made them feel our vengeance, and obliged them to abandon to us the ſcene of action. Seven of our veſſels were diſmaſted; ten belonging to the Engliſh ſuffered the ſame fate, and there is every reaſon to preſume, that one of their three deckers went to the bottom. Our ſeven diſmaſted veſſels are not yet arrived in port, and there is reaſon to apprehend they are loſt. Let Pitt then boaſt of this victory to his nation of ſhop-keepers *(nation boutiquiere.)*

Already do the Engliſh newſpapers announce that a diviſion of our fleet has taken a Dutch convoy. But we can tell you better news. Not a day paſſes but the commerce of our enemies affords us proviſions and wealth. Here, then, is what the French marine has done, now that it is rid of its vermin nobility. When the details of this victory reach us, we will recommend the reward due to our brave ſailors. Our applauſes ſhall reach from one end of the Republic to the other. Now that the proviſioning of the Republic is ſecure, we will unite our forces; attack the vile knaves; and England ſhall be the ſpot to which our Republican cannon ſhall be pointed.

When this report was concluded, Barrere read the letter from the repreſentatives Jean Bon St. Andre and Prieur de la Marne, announcing theſe happy tidings.

The Engliſh (ſays he) directed their principal attack towards the Montagne, they fired 130 ſhot at her. She was attacked by 6 ſhips at one time. Her equipage is covered with glory; near 300 of her men were killed or wounded. Jean Bon St. Andre was wounded by a block falling on his arm. The brave Bazil, Capt. of the Montagne, was killed. Valleret and Cauvet gave the higheſt proofs of their courage, and had it not been for the cowardice of ——, and ſome others, we ſhould have taken the ten diſmaſted Engliſh veſſels. We hope our veſſels will arrive. In the mean time we have ordered theſe cowards to Paris, to be tried. At length our object is fulfilled! the American convoy has anchored at Mathieu, and is coming to Breſt. Our fleet is preparing to go to ſea." The loudeſt applauſe was heard during the reading of theſe ſeveral communications.

Barrere then communicated the diſpatches which announced the advantages gained by the land forces. A firſt letter, written from the army of the Alps, ſtates, that our troops have taken poſſeſſion of the valley of Sture, and of the poſt of the Barricades, very important from its poſition, and which was fortified much by art as well as by nature.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 20.

Extract from a letter to a perſon in Philadelphia from his friend in London.

London, June 12, 1794.

Dear Sir,

I received your obliging and very intereſting letter of the 11th of April—I entirely agree with you in ſentiment, on the ſubject of diſpute between Great Britain and America, and ſo moſt certainly does nine tenths of the beſt people in this country—and on the whole, I am rather inclined to think, that this government will (on the account of the preſent ſtate of Europe) not be for going to war with us.

The French at preſent by land are almoſt univerſally ſucceſsful; and the face of Europe at this time exhibits a ſpectacle which no human calculation could ever have deviſed, or heart conceived. I think the following is a candid ſtatement of its ſituation.

The French on the ſide of Spain are victorious; in Italy they are conquerors; in the north, and on the ſide of Germany, (though more head is made againſt them there,) yet they have ſo gained ground, as totally to have carried the ſeat of war into the country of their enemies——Spain grumbles and appears to lay ſtill. The king of Sardinia is driven out of his capital, (and I believe of his dominion,) the ſovereign Pontiff is defended on the papal throne by Britiſh troops; The king of Pruſſia has withdrawn himſelf from being a principal, and let in the king of Britain, from whom he receives a ſubſidy—The Emperor is out of money, and has applied to both England and Holland for a loan, and it is thought muſt next year be on the liſt of the penſioned monarchs—The Poles have revolted and kindled a war in the heart of Europe—The Grand Turk has certainly put large armaments in motion, but whether for war with Ruſſia, or the Emperor, or to watch their motions, is not certain. The Danes and Swedes have armed for the expreſs purpoſe of ſupplying France with proviſions and military ſtores; for they can certainly have no other intereſt, nor love for their principles—Holland is ſick of the war, and England is loaded with its burden.

But tenable as this catalogue of truths muſt appear, it is but a ſmall part of what ſome call the evil—There has certainly in the continent of Europe a revolution taken place in the minds of men—Many things have at different times occupied the minds of Europeans, ſo as to make them objects of vigorous purſuit for ſeveral ages—the emigrating and overrunning the Roman empire,—the Cruſades—The feudal ſyſtems—and ſucceſſions—chivalry—and the reformation, have all had their day—nay their ages, and ſerved in their turn to occupy the whole attention of this quarter of the globe.—At preſent however they ſeem to have given way to that of Liberty, and an idea of government by univerſal ſuffrage—I do not ſay that all or even a majority have taken up that idea, but I am miſtaken if it is not making head—I do not know how fit they are yet for it, but when they chooſe it, they will have it—An attempt to have more Liberty, as the thought was made here above an hundred years ago—but like Wickliff's reformation it was above 100 years too ſoon: yet the day did come when that ſucceeded exactly to his plan—whether this is the day for the other, future events only muſt tell us—As to France, I have no doubt but ſhe will ſupport her Republic and enlighten her people, not gradually, as we aboliſh ſlavery, but more like a ſudden ſtroke of Electricity—She is in the heart of Europe, and who would wonder that many tremble?

I hope we ſhall be able yet to live in peace; it is our intereſt, and it is the intereſt of Britain—it will ſuit us well—and although this nation is at this time among the greateſt of nations, having in the liſt of its penſioners and dependents every grade of the human race, from the beggar to the monarch—yet I believe there are few here that will not ſay that it ſtands this country in as much ſtead to be at peace with America at preſent, as it poſſibly can do us.—

16th.—P. S. The coming of Mr. Jay, has aſtoniſhing effect here—it announces to all the Iſland the cauſe of complaint, and every thing is as it were on a ſtand—and univerſal conſternation ſtrikes the mind of every ſober man, of whatever party—I at firſt thought that ſending an envoy extraordinary was unneceſſary, but I was miſtaken, it was the beſt meaſure that could have been taken.—I was on a viſit in the country to a gentleman, who was a conſiderable manufacturer, ſince the news of the war arrived—While I was there he diſmiſſed one thouſand poor women from employment—and I believe there are one hundred ſuch inſtances now in the Iſland, taken place within a few weeks."

Letters from a reſpectable ſource in London, mention, that Mr. Jay arrived at Falmouth on the 8th of June, and in London on the 15th—and had an interview with Lord Grenville on the 18th; but it cannot be ſuppoſed that any developement of great importance could have taken place when the Active, capt. Blair, ſailed. Mr. Jay was received with politeneſs and attention.

Mr. T. Francis came paſſenger in the Active, from Falmouth, and has brought diſpatches from Mr. Jay, which (we learn) are of the moſt agreeable complexion. We alſo hear that Mr. Jay had been cordially received, and had been aſſured by the Britiſh miniſtry, that full compenſation would be made for all the property illegally taken from the citizens of the United States; that Mr. Pitt has informed the Britiſh merchants that they might go on with their ſhipments and conſignments to the United States with the moſt perfect ſecurity, for that Great Britain had no idea of any rupture with this country.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, to a houſe in New-York, dated May 15, 1794.

"Our Admiralty has this day, in conſequence of a Proclamation of their High Mightineſſes, made known that the exportation of the following articles are prohibited, viz. cloths and woolen manufactures, coarſe linens, leather, butter, cheeſe, barley, rice, peaſe, beans, and all other proviſions, without ſurety for three times their value they will not be landed in France—for the diſcharge of which ſurety the ſhipper is bound to produce a certificate, ſigned by the Conſul of the Dutch nation in the port of their deſtination, that ſuch goods ſo ſecured are there unloaded. This cauſes great obſtructions in buſineſs to your parts, and brings us in trouble reſpecting the goods you order from us. The exportation of ſail cloth, copper, &c. is totally prohibited."

At a numerous and reſpectable meeting of the inhabitants, held at Norriſtown, in the county of Montgomery, on Tueſday, the 12th of Auguſt, 1794.

Reſolved, That the inhabitants of the different townſhips in the county of Montgomery be requeſted to aſſemble on Saturday, the 23d inſtant, at the ſeveral places of holding townſhip-meetings, to chooſe two perſons to repreſent their reſpective townſhips, at a county meeting to be held at the houſe of Joſeph Tyſon, on Saturday, the 30th inſt. for the purpoſe of appointing a committee of five perſons, to meet committees of the ſame number, of the counties of Northampton and Bucks to take into conſideration who will be proper perſons to repreſent the ſaid diſtrict in, Congreſs. Alſo a committee of five, to meet committees of the ſame number, of the counties of Bucks and Cheſter, to form a ticket for Senators to repreſent the ſaid counties in the General Aſſembly of this State, and the ſame to propoſe for the conſideration of the citizens of ſaid counties—And that ſaid committees be requeſted to meet at the houſe of George Weaver, in the county of Montgomery, on Friday, the 19th of September next, for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

HENRY PAWLING, Chairman.
FRANCIS SWAINE, Secretary.

At a meeting of a Committee of Correſpondence, deriving their appointment from the Regular delegation of a Majority of the Townſhips in the County of Bucks, held at the Houſe of John Rodrock, the 16th day of Auguſt, 1794.

An abſtract of the Proceedings of a Meeting held at Norriſtown, the 12th inſt. propoſing a Conference on the ſubject of the next general Election, was read; Whereupon,

Reſolved, That the Freemen of the ſeveral Townſhips in the County of Bucks be requeſted to meet, at their uſual places of holding Elections in their ſeveral Townſhips, on Monday, the 25th inſtant, and chooſe two perſons to repreſent their reſpective Townſhips at a County Meeting, to be held at the Houſe of William Bennet, on Friday, the 29th inſtant, for the purpoſe of chooſing five perſons, to attend, in behalf of this County, the Conference propoſed to be held at the Houſe of George Weaver, in Montgomery County, on the 19th day of September next.

DAVID EVANS, Chairman.

For more News, &c. ſee the Supplement.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on the 4th day of this month, a certain JOHN EWING a taylor by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 40 or 45 years of age, ſlender made, and dark complexion, hair and eyes; went off in a new riding waggon, painted yellow, and a ſpan of dark grey horſes, and took him my wife Sarah, who, through his perſuaſion, has eloped from my bed and board, and, without any juſt cauſe, has left me, with ſeven ſmall children, and has left a good living to go with a villain to ſuffer. This is the ſecond time he has taken away my wife; the firſt time, ſeveral years ago, they took a conſiderable ſum of money from me, and on their pretended repentance and promiſed reformation, I forgave her, and have lived with, and uſed her well ever ſince; but, by the beſt information, proved by their preſent conduct, they have kept up a criminal correſpondence ever ſince. How much of my money they have now got, I cannot tell, but as the plan has been premeditated, and ſhe had every opportunity, I expect they have taken conſiderable. This is therefore to forewarn all mankind to be aware of ſaid Ewing, as he has ruined ſeveral families before by the ſame conduct, and it is likely will turn her off, and ruin ſome other family. This is alſo to forewarn all perſons againſt truſting the ſaid Sarah on my account, as I am determined never to pay any debts of her contracting, nor receive or ſupport her again. Any perſon taking up the ſaid John Ewing, and bringing him back to this county, and delivering him up, that he may be brought to juſtice for his ſavage conduct, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

SAMUEL HUGGANS.

Salem county, New-Jerſey, Auguſt 8, 1794.

N. B. It will much oblige the ſubſcriber, if the Publiſhers of Newſpapers on the continent will inſert the above Advertiſement for a few weeks.

To be Sold by Public Sale,

On THURSDAY, the 4th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

A GOOD Stone HOUSE, ſituate in Germantown, fronting the main ſtreet, near the 7 mile-ſtone, adjoining lands of Peter Detiere, and oppoſite to John Leibert's. Alſo will be ſold, at ſaid Time and Place, a clock, tables, chairs, &c. with ſundry other articles of houſhold and kitchen furniture, late the property of Suſanna Nice, deceaſed, when due attendance will be given at the premiſes, and terms of ſale made known, by

WINNARD NICE, and CHRISTOPHER YEAKLE, jun. } Executors.

Auguſt 16, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Manington townſhip, Salem county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, on Wedneſday, the 6th of Auguſt, a Negro WOMAN and two CHILDREN; the woman is very black, a good looking wench, named DORCAS, about 21 years of age; the two children are boys, of a yellow complexion, the oldeſt is about 4 years of age, named JESS, and the other is about 16 months old, named CLEM: it is ſuppoſed that a Mulatto Fellow, named Jack Tappin, who went away about the ſame time, was the inſtigation of their departure. Whoſoever takes them up all together, and ſecures them in any gaol ſo ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home.

ANN BILDERBACK.

THE Public are cautioned not to take an aſſignment on two NOTES of HAND, given by the ſubſcriber to ARCHIBALD CURRY, for £.50 each, dated the 29th day of June, 1793; one payable on the firſt day of April next, and the other on the firſt day of April, 1796, without intereſt. The ſubſcriber will refuſe payment of ſaid Notes, until ſaid Curry ſhall give him ſufficient ſecurity for the payment of a certain annual Dower, out of the Plantation the ſubſcriber bought of ſaid Curry.

JACOB VANFOSSEN.

Norriton, Auguſt 4, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And to be Sold, by the Reverend JOHN DICKINS, Philadelphia; Mr. JOHN THELWELL, Wilmington; Mr. JAMES STERLING, Burlington; and Messrs. PARRETT & CATTLE, Salem, New-Jersey,

Truth Vindicated;

Or, a SCRIPTURAL ESSAY; wherein the vulgar and frivolous Cavils, commonly urged against the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, are briefly considered, in a LETTER TO A FRIEND.—By JOHN FFIRTH.

To which is added: A remarkable CONVERSION of an INDIAN. The whole being neatly bound—Price 3s. ¶

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Friday night, the first inst. from the subscriber, an apprentice lad, named William Cramston, between 17 and 18 years of age, about five feet seven inches high, slim made, pale complexion, with brown hair tied behind, by trade a sail-maker, and wore his working clothes when he went away, but what other clothes he took with him is not known. It is suspected he is secreted somewhere about this city. Whoever secures said apprentice, and gives notice to his master, living at No. 3, in Chancery Lane, Philadelphia, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN DURBOROW.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

August 7, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the pasture of the subscriber, living in Pikeland township, Chester county, near the Yellow Springs, on the 6th day of August, 1794, a Black HORSE, 3 years old, 15 hands high, fresh shod, trots and paces, marked with a large star, a white spot on his back, a white ring round each of his fore legs, above the knee. Whoever will take up said horse and thief, so that the thief may be bro't to justice, and the owner get his horse, shall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horse, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home.

¶ VALENTINE ORNER.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 3d instant, an Apprentice LAD, named BENJAMIN WETHERBY, about 19 years of age, small of his age; had on and took with him, one brown coloured thick coat, one light camblet do. one striped nankeen jacket, one spotted jean do. one square-crown'd new hat, bound, one round-crown'd do. three shirts, one fine, two homespun, two pair of trowsers, one of cottonade, the other homespun, one pair of olive coloured velvet breeches with wooden buttons, one pair of shoes and buckles, and a pair of stockings. Whoever takes up said Apprentice, and brings him home again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM REEVE.

Back-Neuke, Cumberland county, state of New-Jersey, August 4, 1794.

N. B. It is supposed he is gone off with a man by the name of Lazarus Brittinham, a lusty fellow, well dressed. ‡

Ten Dollars Reward.

ON the second inst. the subscriber was robbed of a Silver Watch, and Five Dollars and an half in cash, on the Paxton road, near James Green's tavern, in East Caln township, Chester county, by a man who called himself Robert Anderson, and said he was a shoemaker by trade; a thick chunkey made man, about five feet eight or nine inches high, and between 28 and 30 years of age; he wore a green outside jacket, a white inside jacket, with a silver braid, corduroy breeches, white cotton stockings, and a half worn felt hat, with a ribband and buckle. Whoever secures the thief in any gaol, so as he be brought to justice, and the watch and money restored to the owner, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the watch only. The maker's name James Lawson, London, No. 76467.

CHARLES M'CLANNAN.

The reward will be paid by James Green, tavern-keeper, at the sign of the Pennsylvania Arms, on the Paxton road, or by James Kincade, clock and watch-maker, near Green's tavern. *

Once more, Notice given.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Henry Scheets, Esq; late of Whitemarsh, Montgomery county, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the first of September next, or they will be dealt with according to law; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to exhibit their accounts to the subscribers, or either of them, by the time aforesaid.

HENRY SCHEETZ, JUSTUS SCHEETZ, GEORGE KNORR, } Exec'rs.

August, 1794. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH RAKESTRAW, deceased, of Philadelphia, house-carpenter, are desired to make payment; and those having demands against said Estate, are earnestly requested to bring their Accounts for settlement, to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH OGELBY, or ABRAHAM COLLADAY, } Executors.

July 30, 1794. *

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of DAVID BRUNER, of the township and county of Montgomery, are notified to bring in their Accounts, Bonds, Notes, Book-debts, &c. to the subscribers, Assignees, on or before the 6th day of the Ninth Month next, to one or both of them, living in the said township and county, otherwise th Accounts will be closed; and such as are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make payment on or before said day, to the subscribers, to save further trouble.

GEORGE SMITH, and JOSEPH ROBERTS, } Assignees.

8th Month 6th, 1794. †

WAS taken up at the sign of the Waggon, on the old York road, 7 miles and a half from Philadelphia, a chesnut sorrel MARE, about 13 hands and a half high, with a bald face, supposed to be about 4 years old, shod all round, trots and paces. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM HOWSALTER.

July 29, 1794. *

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Moreland township, Montgomery county, near the Crooked Billet, on the 16th instant, a large Red COW. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HARMON YERKES.

July 26, 1794. *

WHEREAS my Wife, Catharine Russell, has, without just cause, eloped from my bed and board: Now, I do hereby forwarn all persons whatever from trusting her on my account, as I shall not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

EDWARD RUSSELL.

Edgmont township, Delaware county, Aug. 6, 1794 *

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THIS being the last year of the present sheriff's time in office, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate, and solicit your votes and interests in my favour, to place me on the return at the next general election, as his successor for said office, in doing which you will confer an obligation which will be gratefully remembered by

Your most obedient
And humble servant,
JOHN BAKER.

April 30, 1794.

To the Freemen, Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

BEING encouraged thereto, I hereby solicit your votes and interest at the next Election for Sheriff. Should I be so happy as to meet your approbation, and obtain your suffrages, the favour will be held in grateful remembrance, by your sincere well wisher, and

Humble Servant,
JOSEPH KER.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1794.

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AS the present sheriff's time of office will expire at the ensuing election, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate for said office, and solicit your votes in my favour at the next general election, in doing which you will confer an obligation, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's assured friend, and humble servant.

May 2. JOS. COWPERTHWAIT.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, situate in Ridley township, Delaware county, and state of Pennsylvania, 13 miles from the city of Philadelphia, 3 and a half from the borough of Chester, and 1 and a half from the tide, containing 51 acres and a half of land, about 40 of which are arable and meadow ground, the remainder is woodland, all of a good quality, divided into suitable enclosures, in tenantable order; several springs of water on the place, a stone dwelling house, 2 stories high, a good apple orchard, and other fruit trees; convenient to several mills and places of worship; bounded by lands of William Pennock, William Lane, and the great road leading to Chester. For terms of sale, please to enquire of said WM. PENNOCK, near the premises, or to LEWIS JANNEY, near Jenking-town, in Abington township, Montgomery county, 10 miles from Philadelphia. †

WAS LOST,

ON the 16th of July, between the Three Mile Run and Germantown, or between Kensington and Germantown, a middle size SILVER WATCH, with a china face, maker's name Wm. Clayton, London, No. 1252, with a steel chain, &c. with a paper in the case, of T. Norton, Wathmaker, Rising Sun, Germantown road. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the subscriber, the upper end of Germantown, or to Thomas Norton, as above, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward. ‡ JACOB FREESE.

July 24, 1794.

N. B. Watch-makers are requested to take notice, if offered for sale or repair.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Providence township, Montgomery county, two COLTS, one a sorrel, the other a black. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, and pay charges. And take them away, otherwise they will be appraised and sold for said charges.

July 12, 1794 * JOHN PAWLING

LACHAWANNOCK.

A LARGE body of LAND on this river and its waters, is now for sale, to SETTLERS ONLY, on moderate terms, and a long credit.

The soil is remarkably fertile, and numerous streams of water are interspersed through the whole country.

The main river flows through one tract of about 30,000 acres, and is, with the exception of one obstruction, navigable to the Susquehannah.

Spring-Brook Creek, which, with its branches waters another tract of about 40,000 acres of good land, empties itself into the Lachawannock, about 12 miles from the Susquehannah.

It affords numerous mill-seats, and in its course creates large bodies of well-watered meadow ground.

The other tracts are intersected by creeks of considerable importance.

Several mills are already erected, for the accommodation of the settlers,

Roads are cut in different directions, towards the most convenient markets.

The county town is not more than 12 miles distant from many parts of the settlement.

The Susquehannah affords an easy and safe navigation to Middleton, from whence the canal to Schuylkill extends the communication to the city.

Another means of connection with Philadelphia, is by the Delaware, from which the distance, in several places, is about 30 miles.

The proprietors, combining their own interest with that of the inhabitants, are disposed to erect works of public utility, to open roads, &c. and in every ten mile square a tract of 100 acres of land is allotted for a school, and 100 acres for the first resident clergyman, of any denomination of christians. For further particulars, apply to

GEORGE EDDY.

Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1794.

Letters directed to GEORGE EDDY, at Philadelphia, or this place, or to THOMAS EDDY, at New-York, relative to this business, will be duly answered.

A COW.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, at the Canal, Springsbury, on the 26th inst. a red COW, with a white face and belly, the top of her left ear cropped. Any person proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

GERSHOM JOHNSON.

Springsbury Canal, July 28, 1794.

The public are informed that the new work proposed by Oliver Evans some time ago, is now ready for press.

IT contains a concise system of Mechanics and Hydraulics, suited to common capacities; the theories of which are applied to forming tables of the relative proportions of all the most approved constructions of mills, for mill-seats from 1 to 36 feet fall, on principles agreeing with practice; also the art of manufacturing flour according to the latest improvements.

The author has bestowed many years study, and 2 years intense labour, in completing this work, which has swelled to a size he did not at first contemplate. This and the necessity of many explanatory engravings, will render the expence too great for him to risque, without the aid of a subscription.

NEW TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1. The work will contain between 3 and 400 pages, octavo,—good paper and type, and not less than 20 elegant plates of engravings, and be delivered, neatly bound and lettered.

2. Price to subscribers two dollars (non-subscribers not less than two dollars and an half.) Those who subscribe to twelve copies shall be entitled to fourteen.

3. As the impression of the work will require a very heavy advance, those subscribers who may think themselves safe in paying half the price at subscribing, will materially forward the publication.

4. The subscribers names shall be prefixed to the Work. The original subscribers, unless to the contrary is signified, will be considered as continuing.

Subscriptions are received by the author, at No. 215, north Second-street Philadelphia, by the principal booksellers, and the flour inspectors of the southern ports.

CERTIFICATE.

We have so far perused the copy of a work, proposed to be published by Oliver Evans, entitled The YOUNG MILLWRIGHT and MILLER'S GUIDE, as to be satisfied that it will be useful and instructive in general, and to Millwrights and Millers in particular: And therefore we think it merits, and hope it will meet with encouragement from the public.

David Rittenhouse, Alexander Anderson,
R. Patterson, T. Matlack,
J. B. Bordley, T. Mown, Millwright,
George Clymer.

Persons who, through a wish to patronize this undertaking, shall be at the trouble of collecting subscriptions and transmitting them to the author before the 26th of December next, shall receive his thanks and be entitled to the usual allowance of one copy for every six subscriptions which they shall receive and answer for.

The prospects of the author do not warrant an expectation that the profits of the work will enable him to bear the expence of publishing his proposals generally: but he will feel himself obliged to any public-spirited printer who may give these proposals a place for a few times in his paper. July 23.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the 30th Day of August next, at the Boot Tavern, in Goshen,

ABOUT 60 acres of LAND, of the south-east end of the plantation formerly belonging to George Smith, deceased, in Goshen township; about one half cleared land, the other half well timbered. Said land lies about three miles from West-Chester, and bounding on the great road leading from the Boot to Delaware. Any person inclining to view the same, before the day of sale, may apply to Daniel Cornog, near the premises. The sale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day. Attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by MARY SMITH, Administratrix, and LEVY MATSON, Administrator.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Woolwich township, Gloucester county, and state of New-Jersey, on Wednesday morning, the 16th instant, an Apprentice LAD, named CONSTART SMITH, about 20 years of age, was born at Egg-Harbour, a stout, well made fellow, somewhat round shouldered, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion; had on and took with him, an olive coloured fustian coattee, and trowsers of the same, an olive coloured cloth coattee, striped waistcoat, and an half-worn fur hat. Whoever takes up and secures said Apprentice, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by JOSEPH HARKER. *

July 21, 1794.

WHEREAS I find myself imposed upon by a certain Elizabeth Tise, of Plumstead township, Bucks county, and state of Pennsylvania, who I married, and in two days afterwards she was delivered of a son, which is not mine; and as I have not lived with her since we were married, nor do I ever intend to live with her, these are to forwarn all persons not to trust her upon my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

FREDERICK HILLIPOT.

July 25, 1794 *

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on First day, the 6th of this instant, an indented apprentice lad, named James Morris, a native of Bucks county, and came from there some years ago, with his grandfather, David Caldwell; he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, freckled complexion, light brown hair, which was commonly tied, talkative and impertinent, his cloaths uncertain, as he would be likely to change them at the above Caldwell's, 17 or 18 years of age--Any person apprehending the above apprentice, and confining him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges. JOSHUA PIERCEY, jun.

London-Britain township, Chester county, 7th Mo. 17th 1794. *

STOLEN, out of the stable of Jacob Paul, near Germantown, in the state of Pennsylvania, on the night of the 15th instant, a large bay MARE, saddle and bridle, the mare near 16 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, a good bay, with some white on her hind feet, she has been drove in harness, and has the skin of her breast wrinkled with the breast-plate, a natural trotter, has suckled a colt last year, and yet remains thick and clumsey---The saddle half worn, double skirted, plaited stirrups and nails, blue cloth bound with buff. It is supposed she was taken by a man who bought a bridle in the neighbourhood, and was seen near Jacob Paul's that evening with a round hat, striped surtout, scarlet jacket, with a vine running near the buttons, light coloured or sandy hair, very short and queued, he was near six feet high, and very straight. Whoever secures the thief and mare, so as the owner may get his mare, and the thief be brought to Justice, shall receive the reward of SIXTEEN DOLLARS, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of them, by applying to

MORRIS ROBESON, of Philadelphia, or
JACOB PAUL.

July 11. *

I AM directed to make it known, that on the first Wednesday of September next, will be sold at the Court-house in the town of Pittsburgh, at public sale, that beautiful seat of LAND on the Allegheny river, and adjoining the town, late the property of Thomas Smallman, containing 319 acres, 20 perches, and allowance, and to which an indisputable title, with a general warranty, will now be given by Susannah Ferguson, of the city of Philadelphia. Terms of sale, 500l. paid at the time of sale, and a bond and mortgage for the remainder, with interest payable from the date; any person incommoding the sale, by bidding and not complying with the terms, to be liable to 50l. damages.

This Tract of Land is beyond all question, one of the most valuable in Pennsylvania; it borders on the town, extends near a mile on the river, 100 acres at least on the first bank as level as a bowling green, and the second bank, with a gentle acclivity, overlooking the town and the river to a great distance; containing an immense bank of coal easily accessible, and limestone quarries of great value; a considerable and constant stream of water running through it, with a seat for mills, and all kinds of water works just on the margin of the river. For elegance, or utility, it is certainly a great object. I would estimate the value at 10l. per acre, that is upwards of 3000l.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,
Attorney at Pittsburg for the Estate.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Pennſylvania Gazette.* No. 3344.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1794.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 18.

The following conciſe, (though very intereſting) extracts, are copied from a London paper of the 27th June, received by the arrival of the ſhip Peggy, Captain Henſhaw, in 47 days from Hull.

LONDON.

Friday, June 27.

Yeſterday we ſtopt the preſs, after a number of our papers were printed off, to ſtate, that diſpatches had been received from the Duke of York. Theſe diſpatches were brought over by a ſervant belonging to his Royal Highneſs, who left Tournay on Monday morning laſt, at two o'clock, but was delayed at ſeveral places on the road, owing to there being a great ſcarcity of poſt horſes, in moſt of the towns through which he paſſed. He came through Oudenarde, Ghent, and Bruges; but the principal inhabitants had for the moſt part evacuated thoſe towns, on hearing of the approach of the French, who were already advanced within 3 miles of Oudenarde, and were known to be alſo on their march to Bruges. He left Oſtend on Tueſday morning, from whence the inhabitants were likewiſe very buſy in removing their property.

Our readers will recollect, that our laſt letters from the Duke of York's army, dated on the 20th, ſtated, that a council of war was held that morning to deliberate, as was ſuppoſed, on the propriety of making the army fall back. This it now appears, was certainly the ſubject then under diſcuſſion; for according to letters from Tournay, dated on Sunday evening, we learn, that the baggage of the Britiſh forces, and ſome other troops of the Allies, were ſent from that place on Saturday laſt; and that the Duke of York was to proceed with his army, at four o'clock on Monday morning, towards Nivelles, to the ſuccour of the Prince of Orange, who expected every hour to be attacked by the ſuperior armies of the French, whoſe intentions is to puſh on to Bruſſels without loſs of time. Whether the Duke of York means to abandon Tournay altogether, we cannot ſay; but while the French are in ſuch prodigious force in Brabant, the poſt of Tournay is certainly in a critical ſituation.

As Nivelles is only 14 miles from Bruſſels, and no ſtrong poſt between, this circumſtance has occaſioned a great degree of alarm at the latter place.

[Here we are ſorry to obſerve, that about 20 lines of this account is torn off; what follows immediately ſucceeds that which is wanting.]

We are ſorry that the non-arrival of the Flanders mail, due this morning, prevents the poſſibility of our preſenting our readers with any further authentic accounts from that quarter.—We are happy, however, to ſtate, that the fleet which conveyed Lord Moira's army, including the convoy and two floating-batteries, conſiſted of 50 ſail, were ſpoke with between Beachy-head and Fairlight, on Tueſday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, with a fine leading wind at weſt, by the Stag revenue cutter, Captain Haddock, of Rye, which arrived at Portſmouth yeſterday evening. The army was in the higheſt ſpirits, and there is the greateſt probability of their having reached Oſtend on Wedneſday. This reinforcement would probably be there in time to preſerve the place, ſhould the French advance againſt it.

The accounts from Barcelona, given by us yeſterday, are conſidered by many as a prelude to a negociation, on the part of Spain, for a ſeparate peace; nay, ſome aſſert, that Government are actually in poſſeſſion of the intentions of that Court to withdraw itſelf from what they emphatically term an unprofitable and deſtructive war.

The report of Marquis Cornwallis having taken the command of a part of the Pruſſian troops in Britiſh pay, is certainly unfounded: his Lordſhip is, however, actually employed in hunting after them.

Yeſterday an entry of goods for Martinique and Guadaloupe was made at the Cuſtom-houſe, to the amount of 40,000l.

Yeſterday a general impreſs took place on the river, by which all the ſhips were ſtripped of their hands; a number of ſeamen by this are procured for the men of war waiting for immediate orders.

Orders are ſent to Chatham for the Zealous and Venerable men of war, of 74 guns each, to be got round to Portſmouth with all poſſible diſpatch.

The report of the approach of the French now turns out to have originated in a miſtake, ariſing from the following circumſtance: About twenty of the inhabitants of Ypres, now in the hands of the enemy, having obtained permiſſion to retire from the place, a patrole of the French were conducting them to our lines. Theſe perſons report, that the garriſon held out till their ammunition was nearly expended, and then ſurrendered on capitulation. They have been ſent as priſoners of war, the major part to Donay, ſome to Dunkirk and St. Omers, and the Commandant General Salis to Liſle.

The principal attacks of the Carmagnols were from the ſmall height of St. Sans Capelle, on the north ſide of the town, where they had eſtabliſhed a ſtrong battery and breaſt work ſince the fourth of the ſiege.

After obtaining poſſeſſion of the Slays at Boefinghe, they drew off the water which inundated the town on the ſide of Meſſines, and thereby facilitated their attack on that ſide, which unfortunately was the weakeſt.

Three batteries of ten or twelve guns each were placed on the Chauſſee out of the Porte de Bailleul, and played inceſſantly on the town, which is almoſt a heap of ruins, upwards of 150 of the inhabitants have fallen during the ſiege.

[*From a London paper of the 28th June.*]

The tranſports with Lord Moira's army was in ſight of Oſtend on Wedneſday. His Lordſhip's orders, however, are not to land, if Ypres ſhould be taken.

Reports were circulated at Oſtend on Wedneſday of the capture of Oudenarde. If this be true, the Duke of York's poſition is extremely central. The whole amount of the force under his Royal Highneſs and the Prince of Cobourg, does not exceed 40,000 men.

On the banks of the Sambre, the Gentleman ſtates, that the French have been equally ſucceſsful. They have taken Charleroi, and were on Monday evening within ſix miles of Bruſſels.

The emigrants in the garriſon of Ypres, were ſurrendered to the French. Their number, however, did not amount to more than 50.

Accounts as late as the 17th June, ſtate, that the French are retiring from Italy, except in the neighbourhood of Turin, which city, it was expected, would fall into their hands.

A ſervant belonging to the Duke of York, arrived this morning at the Secretary of State's office, with diſpatches from his Royal Highneſs. The particulars of the contents have not yet tranſpired, but it is known that they confirm what we ſtated yeſterday, that the army has made a movement towards Nivelles, to ſuccour the Prince of Orange, who was judged to be in a critical ſituation on account of the immenſe numbers of the French.

This meſſenger was obliged to come by the way of Holland, which puts it beyond a doubt, that the French have cut off completely, for the preſent, all communication between Eaſt and Weſt Flanders.

General Koſciuſko's account of the action between the Poliſh troops and the army of the King of Pruſſia, received by the Dutch mails, differs very materially from that given in the Berlin papers. The loſs of the Poles amounts to 600 men, that of the enemy is much more conſiderable, ſome reports ſtate the loſs of the Pruſſians at 500 killed and wounded, and that of the Ruſſians at 400.

Yeſterday Mr. Jay, the American Miniſter, had a private interview with Mr. Pitt, at his houſe in Downing ſtreet.

Letters were received in town yeſterday, which mention, that a ſquadron of gun boats had ſailed from different ports of Holland, to join Sir Sidney Smith's expedition againſt the coaſt of France, conſiſting of near 60 ſail.

BRUGES, June 23.

Three days ago we received an account of the capture of Ypres. Some doubted, others entirely diſbelieved it. The report was next day contradicted, and we permitted ourſelves to hope, that the brave garriſon would be able to hold out til ſufficient ſuccours ſhould be thrown into the town.

This morning our doubts have been diſpelled, and intelligence, which it would be folly to diſbelieve, has been received, by which we are informed, that YPRES IS CERTAINLY IN THE POSSESSION OF THE FRENCH.

GHENT, June 22.

A general conſternation ſtill prevails here, and all our rich people have taken refuge in Holland.

It is reported that the French have forced ſome of the poſts belonging to the Allies on the Sambre; and that they are actually on their march towards Bruſſels; and that every one who can afford it, has already emigrated from that capital: but on the other hand, ſome travellers from Bruſſels aſſure us, that General La Tour has beaten the French and forced them to fall back beyond Goſſelies. The Prince de Cobourg has ſet off in order to drive them once more beyond the Sambre.

BRUSSELS, June 22.

Yeſterday the French carried ſeveral of the Auſtrian and Dutch poſts; particularly thoſe of Chapelle Herlaimont, above Binch, and Fontaine L'Eveque. The latter was of the utmoſt importance, as it covered Nivelles and Bruſſels.

In conſequence of it being forced, the Allied Troops are obliged to fall back on the Foreſt of Soignies, within 2 leagues of this capital. This of courſe has occ - ed the utmoſt conſternation here.

The Commander in Chief has ordered the Emigrants to fly to arms, and march againſt the enemy,---but every one is buſied about his own perſonal ſafety.

All the Civil Officers belonging to the government, are occupied in packing up their effects; the boats in the river are loaded with baggage; and the ſquares are crouded with waggons.

AUTHENTIC CORRESPONDENCE

OSTEND, June 23, 8 o'clock, P. M.

The French were this day at noon at Sevekote, only two miles and a half from Oſtend. It is expected that they will make an attempt againſt this town to morrow. Every houſe is almoſt deſerted.

The baggage, &c. has been ſent away by the canal of Bruges, and the troops are to follow immediately. We expected ſome ſuccours from England, but none have yet arrived.

Various accounts have within theſe few days been circulated relative to Ypres: That it has ſurrendered is at length acknowledged by every one. The garriſon were made priſoners of war. The Auſtrians were ſent to Liſle, and the regiments of Heſſians to Caſſel. The town has received conſiderable damage.

As ſoon as the French took poſſeſſion of it, their General ordered a civic Fete to be celebrated, at which all the inhabitants aſſiſted. They dined in the open air, and afterwards danced, and ſung Republican ſongs till the evening.

BRUSSELS, June 22.

Yeſterday morning a column of the enemy, amounting to 15,000 men, among which were ſix regiments of cavalry, appeared near Jemappe, and, owing to their ſuperiority, forced our poſts to retreat to Mont St. Jean. The regiments of Damas and Beons diſputed the ground inch by inch, with great bravery.

We learn this day, that the enemy have evacuated Jemappe; but this news has not been able to ſatisfy the fears of the inhabitants, who are flying hence in all directions.

OSTEND, June 23.

Our lateſt accounts from the armies ſtate, that General Clairfayt, though obliged to fall back upon Ghent, is determined to maintain his poſition, which covers that town; and that the Duke of York has made a movement, to co-operate with that General; that Count Walmoden's army is ſtill encamped near Bruges, and has advanced poſts at Stahllire, compoſed of one regiment of foot, one of horſe, 200 chaſſeurs, and 4 pieces of cannon; that the Republicans have turned the main part of their force in Flanders againſt General Clairfayt; and that the Prince of Cobourg has taken poſt between Bruſſels and Mons, ſo as to protect both places from an attack of the Carmagnols.

BOSTON, Auguſt 11.

Capt. Stoddard, who has arrived here, ſpoke at ſea with a ſchooner, capt. Prentiſs, from Bourdeax bound to Waſhington. Capt. P. informed, that the Cheſapeak fleet (116 ſail) arrived in France on the 13th and 14th of June, convoyed by 6 men of war, who took, and brought in eight prizes.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 16.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip Eliza, of Boſton, Capt. Wornly, from Bourdeaux. He ſailed the 13th June; but brings nothing of importance. The lateſt French gazettes that he had on board were taken by the officers of the Britiſh ſhips Africa and Reſolution, by whom he was taken ten days ago off Sandy Hook, and detained nine days; during which time, they did not ceaſe complaining to Capt. Wornly of the ill treatment they received from the Americans. They daily queried Captain Wornly's hands, in order, if poſſible, to find out the real owner of the cargo; they, however, not finding ſufficient cauſe to detain her any longer, told the Capt. that if he would give an indemnifying diſcharge they would releaſe him, which he did; and parted with them S. E. of Nantucket Shoals, they wiſhing him a ſafe arrival in New-York. They took three hands from on board the Eliza, who it ſeems were Engliſhmen; one of whom Capt. Wornly took on board in England, and the other two at Bourdeaux.

By a ſhip juſt arrived from Amſterdam we have the Leyden Gazette to the 27th May, from which ſome intereſting articles of intelligence reſpecting Poland, will be tranſlated for the Minerva of Monday next. In the mean time, we haſten to inform the public, the King and Republic of Poland have recognized the Republic of France, and received the French Miniſter, Mr. De Aigle, with the honours uſually paid to foreign Miniſters.

[*Minerva.*]

WINCHESTER, Auguſt 11.

A letter from the Weſtern country, dated July 22, concludes thus, "Gen. Scott has marched with 2000 choſen rifle men, to reinforce Gen. Wayne, ſo that we may expect this will be an active campaign againſt the Northern Indians. The Chickaſaws and Choctaws are about to bring to our aſſiſtance 1000 of their young warriors—they have upwards of 100 with our army now."

Extract of a letter from French Broad,

June 29.

"Our flattering appearance of peace with the Cherokees have vaniſhed: Mr. John M'Kee, the Deputy Superintendant, is juſt returned from the Indian towns—they openly declare for war. Watts and a brother of Capt. Bench* ſay, that they will not lay down the hatchet until they take revenge of the Virginians. Others have much reſentment againſt different ſettlements of the territory.

* Bench was the Indian who headed the party who committed the murders and depredations on the Livingſton family, as mentioned in the paper ſome time ago; which party was purſued by ſome of the Lee county militia, commanded by Lieutenant Hobbs, who with his own hands was the means of exterminating the murderer Bench.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 20.

By a gentleman who arrived in town on Monday laſt from the weſtward, we learn that the inſurgents have burnt the barn and other out houſes of Dr. M'Dowell, and plundered his dwelling-houſe.

Gen. Gibſon has arrived at Carliſle from Pittſburg; as he was coming over the Allegany mountain he met a party of the inſurgents, who were conducting, under a guard, the exciſe officer of Bedford county.

We are informed that intelligence was received on Friday evening from the weſtward, which wears a more agreeable aſpect than has lately reached us from that quarter—it is reaſon and conſideration are taking place of turbulence and faction—and that the proſpect is flattering that affairs there will ſpeedily reſume a tranquil appearance,

Reflection, ſays a correſpondent, muſt do wonders in bringing the weſtern people to their ſenſes eſpecially as there appears but one opinion from north to ſouth reſpecting their late proceedings—and that opinion is againſt them—for however divided reſpecting the utility of an exciſe—all unite in reprobating meaſures which ſtrike at the exiſtence of Society—and lay the ax to the root of all the bleſſigs of "peace, liberty and ſafety."

WAS left with the ſubſcriber, the 31ſt of July laſt, by a certain Man (his name not being known) who had on a high crown'd hat, a blue coat, nankeen breeches, cotton hoſe, and a pair of half-boots, a Sorrel STALLION, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, and has ſome white in his forehead, This is to give ſaid Man notice, or any perſon whom it may concern, to come and pay the expence of keeping him, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame, by the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Buck, in Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, 7 miles and three-quarters from Philadelphia.

§ LEONARD HESSER.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the 11th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh Servant MAN, named JOHN COALE, a well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, about 20 years of age, of a reddiſh complexion, and has dark hair; had on when he went away, a red jacket, the fore parts having white or yellow ſpots in it, the back parts of plain ticking, and the whole lined with flannel; alſo a half-worn wool hat, double ſoaled ſhoes, with ſtrings in them, and a good ſhirt and trowſers; but it is likely he may change his cloaths. The ſaid ſervant came into the country this ſeaſon, in the ſhip Waſhington, and is ſuppoſed to have gone to Norris-Town canal, as he has a brother living there. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by RICHARD JONES.

Auguſt 14, 1794.

CAME to the Plantation of Joſeph Warner, on the townſhip line, a Red and White pied COW, with neither brand or ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH BASKET.

Northern-Liberties, Philadelphia county, Aug. 13, 1794.

AUGUST, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3345.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA.

On Monday, the 18th inſtant, Judge PETERS delivered the following CHARGE to the Grand Jury of the Court of the United States for the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

AS your being called on, at this time, as Grand Jurymen, was occaſioned by the particular circumſtance of a priſoner, who has been long confined, and, (except the caſe in which he is concerned,) I know of no buſineſs likely to come before you, I ſhall not detain you with a lengthy diſcuſſion upon your duties. Theſe are ſo well underſtood, that it is, in general, unneceſſary to dwell on them. I ſhall content myſelf with a general account of the crimes which ſeem to be cognizable here. The laws, on this ſubject, are not ſo accurate as it is to be hoped, at ſome future day, they will be made. The criminal ſide of this Court is confined in its juriſdiction to the leſs offences; and is ſomewhat ſimilar, as to crimes againſt the laws of the United States, and the laws of nations, which are a part of them, to the court of quarter-ſeſſions in the ſtate; ſave that by the effect of the diſjunctive *or*, in the judiciary law, no crime is cognizable here, to which a double puniſhment is expreſly annexed. This will appear by a recital of the words of the judiciary law, which relate to the powers of this Court, on its criminal ſide. "The Diſtrict Courts ſhall "have, excluſively of the courts of the "ſeveral ſtates, cognizance of all crimes "and offences that ſhall be cognizable "under the authority of the United "States, committed within their re-"ſpective diſtricts, or upon the high "ſeas, where no other puniſhment than "whipping not exceeding 30 ſtripes, "a fine not exceeding one hundred "dollars, *or* a term of impriſonment "not exceeding ſix months, is to be "inflicted." But where multiplied puniſhments are not in expreſs terms annexed by law to a crime, but it is left, after conviction by a jury, to the diſcretion of the court, to affix one or more puniſhments under the limitations before mentioned, I conceive that a crime, under this ſituation, may be properly taken cognizance of in this court.

Aſſaults, batteries, and falſe impriſonment, committed on the high ſeas, or in the ports or havens, in this diſtrict, to which the Admiralty extends—conſpiracies againſt private perſons, or the authorized meaſures of government—miſdemeanors of various deſcriptions—and, generally, every offence impeding the courſe of the law, and prejudicial to the welfare of ſociety, are objects of enquiry and puniſhment here, if committed on the high ſeas, or navigable waters out of the body of a county, or in forts, garriſons, or places under the immediate government of the United States. Some of theſe and other offences, if committed on land, and eſpecially thoſe oppoſed to the legal meaſures of the general government, and the conſtitution and laws of the union, are alſo cognizable here, if the fines and puniſhments are within the limits before ſtated.

I include not, among the miſdemeanors cognizable here, the crime of inſurrection and impeding or reſiſting, with an armed force, the laws of the union. Levying war againſt the United States, or adhering to their enemies, are declared by the conſtitution, to be *Treaſon*. A crime of two high a natue and of too deep a dye, to fall within the juriſdiction of this court—An offence, compared with which the *Crimen læſæ Majeſtatis* againſt ſingle and hereditary rulers weighs lightly.

What is an offence againſt the perſon of a deſpot, who is but an elevated individual, to one againſt the peace, the conſtitution and laws of a great and free people. Hereditary Governors have too generally intereſts ſeparate from their ſubjects; and if they have them not by original right, they, too frequently, aſſume them by uſurpations. But in a Republic there is but one great and leading intereſt, to wit, that of the whole nation. And in our Republic, the majority of our national repreſentatives are the judges, legally authoriſed to declare, under the guards in the conſtitution, what this general intereſt is, and how it ſhall be directed. Local intereſts and particular convenience muſt yield to this. The parts muſt make ſacrifice to the will and to the ordinances of the whole. Theſe local and temporary ſacrifices are fully compenſated by the protection and general advantages received from the government, in which every one partakes, and has as great a weight as he is entitled to. The parts are no more to the whole, that individuals in ſociety, who muſt give up portions, both of their perſonal rights and peculiar advantages, to the community of which they are members. There is an end of all government under a republican form, if the minority undertake by violence to controul the general will, when conſtitutionally promulgated. If any meaſures are thought unequal, and to preſs ſeverely on any particular deſcription or diſtrict of citizens, let them decently yet firmly remonſtrate, write and ſpeak againſt them, with the freedom they poſſeſs, and I hope will ever enjoy. Let them, ſo far as in them lies, change the repreſentation in the government, by all peaceable and conſtitutional means. But while a law exiſts, warranted by the conſtitution, it muſt be unequivocally obeyed and reſpected. If it be inconvonient or burthenſome, the merit of obedience is the greater. But let none of our citizens, by waring againſt the laws, endeavour to extinguiſh our moſt important rights; which they loſe ſight of while blinded and bewildered by local, and perhaps miſtaken intereſts or prejudices. If conſtitutional exertions to repeal or alter general meaſures fail, the minority muſt ſubmit—Whatever differences of opinion there may have been while a law was in progreſs, when it is completed it becomes the act of the whole. Reſiſtance is an attempt to eſtabliſh the tyranny of the few, over the will of the many. Actions ſuch as this, palpably contradict all profeſſions of patriotiſm and regard for liberty, in its ſalutary and legal ſenſe.

It is poſſible that laws may be made by our legiſlature, bearing hard on individuals or numbers of citizens; tho' I ſay not that they have done ſo. For it is not without due conſideration that I believe, that where partial evils are ſuffered, they are more than counterbalanced by either general or local benefits. If the government cannot at once do juſtice to the claims of any portion of the nation, and eſpecially where it depends on circumſtances not to be commanded, a patience muſt be exerciſed, ſometimes mortifying and difficult enough, yet the bounden duty of good citizens.

It is better to bear temporary evils, and wait for a change conſtitutionally affected, than to tear up all government by the roots. The condition of thoſe who are really aggrieved, if any ſuch there be, is never hopeleſs. It is in the nature of a republican government that all have their turn. If meaſures are extenſively diſagreeable or miſchievous, thoſe who were for a time in a minority, become, without public convulſions, by the force of truth and conviction, part of the majority; and, ſharing the power, aſſiſt in regulating the ſtate of things. In a country of ſuch extent, it is ſcarcely poſſible to frame laws exactly ſuitable to every part. Perhaps, in a general ſyſtem, different laws, or the ſame law, may be found diſagreeable to different parts of the nation. But if each is to reſiſt on this account, our code of laws would be reduced to nothing—and thus, while, with our lips, we are celebrating the heroes, and patriots, who have atchieved our revolution, we ſhould blaſt, by our actions, its choiceſt fruits, and reap ſickly and noxious harveſts from fields, which they have ſowed under difficulties and dangers, and which many of them have enriched with their blood.

How ſhameful would it be, if the ſatellites of deſpotiſm ſhould outdo, in zeal for the perſonal intereſts or aggrandizement of a monarch, republicans in their attachment to their laws.—Our love for the laws ſhould abſorb all other attachments. It is the corner ſtone in the temple of republican virtue. Monteſquieu has long ago told us, in his chapter on education in a republican government, That "it is in a republi-"can government that the whole pow-"er of education is required. The "fear of deſpotic governments riſes na-"turally of itſelf amidſt threats and "puniſhment; the honour of monar-"chies is favoured by the paſſions, and "favours them in turn. But virtue is a "ſelf-renunciation, which is always "arduous and painful. This virtue "may be defined *the love of the laws* "and of our country. As this love re-"quires a conſtant preference of public "to private intereſt, it is the ſource of "all the particular virtues; for they "are nothing more than this very pre-"ference itſelf. This love is peculiar "to democracies. In theſe alone the "government is entruſted to private "citizens. Now government is like "any thing elſe; to preſerve it we muſt "love it. Has it ever been heard that "kings were not fond of monarchy, "or that deſpotic princes hated arbitra-"ry power? Every thing therefore de-"pends on eſtabliſhing this love in a "republic."

We are among the very few nations of the earth who enjoy a legitimate government, founded, without alloy, on the authority of the people. We are envied on this account by multitudes, and even cordially diſliked by not a few of the devotees to other ſyſtems of government. Theſe, as they are mortified by our unparalleled proſperity, would be highly gratified by our diſgrace—let us continue to diſappoint them—The eyes of the world are upon us—At this important criſis in the affairs of nations, it particularly behoves us to ſupport our government, and ſet an example of obedience to law, recommendatory beyond every thing elſe of its form, and evincive of its energy. Thouſands of the oppreſſed of all countries will continue to fly to us, if they do not perceive our laws trampled on; and thereby all ſecurity for perſon and property deſtroyed.—Should we verify the prognoſtics of the enemies to free government (who fondly dwell on our diſcords and magnify our failings) by ſuffering the demon anarchy to diſſolve and ſhake to pieces the goodly fabric we have raiſed, how miſerable would be our deſtiny—how bitter, yet how juſt, our reproach!

But no ill-adviſed and partial oppoſition can produce a reſult ſo ruinous and deplorable. The intereſt and happineſs of the friends to law and order in this diſtrict, as well as in the nation at large, impel them to ſupport the laws, to which they are fully competent. They will be animated by a grateful recollection of the atchievements of thoſe who effected our revolution—a revolution which yet beats warmly in our boſoms—let none of us miſapply their lauable motives, by enliſting them under the guilty banners of ſedition. They have conſtantly afforded us the bright example of ſupporting laws made by our own authority, while they reſiſted mandates, attempted to be forced on us by men, who were not our Repreſentatives, and who (unlike thoſe of our choice) would have reaped advantages, without ſharing burthens. Heaven has benignly favoured us with one of its choiceſt gifts, by affording us the ſingular opportunity of forming a conſtitution for ourſelves, on enlarged and ſalutary principles.—Theſe principles are thoſe of genuine freedom and liberty well defined. As it is our duty, ſo may it be our good fortune and our pride, to tranſmit them, unſullied and unimpaired, to our lateſt poſterity.

If many of the foregoing obſervations are produced by recent circumſtances, which, I can truly ſay, I have a ſtronger diſpoſition to deplore than to aggravate, they flow from a ſenſe of duty to this court, which is charged, on another ſide of it, with the cognizance of breaches of many of the moſt important laws of our country; and among them of that which has, unfortunately, given riſe to ſome unjuſtifiable, diſgraceful, and much to be lamented diſturbances; which I indulge a ſincere and anxious hope may yet be pacifically compoſed. If they are not, our character, if not our exiſtence, as a free people, depends on the exertions we make, with our whole power, to quell a ſpirit ſo deſtructive to every principle of ſocial order and government—attended with conſequences ſo fatal to our peace, ſafety, and happineſs, and calculated, as well in itſelf, as in its miſchievous example, to involve not only thoſe who are the objects of or concerned in ſuch enormities, but the whole community, in deſolation, anarchy, and ruin.

If by theſe marks, in which, no doubt, I have been anticipated by every good citizen, I have treſpaſſed too long on your patience,— I can only offer, as my apology, my zeal and love for the laws—my duty, and my reverence for a conſtitution and government, founded on the authority of a people, of whom I eſteem it my greateſt happineſs to be one.

THE Grand Jury for the diſtrict court of the United States, in and for the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, being deeply impreſſed with the truths and excellent doctrine contained in the charge delivered to them yeſterday, by Judge Peters, think it their duty to give this teſtimony of their approbation thereof. At the ſame time they beg to be favoured with a copy of the charge, with liberty to publiſh the ſame.

By deſire of the Grand Jury,
MORDECAI LEWIS, Foreman.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 19, 1794.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, on Wedneſday morning, the 16th inſtant, an Apprentice LAD, named CONSTART SMITH, about 20 years of age, was born at Egg-Harbour, a ſtout, well made fellow, ſomewhat round ſhouldered, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion: had on and took with him, an olive coloured fuſtian coattee, and trowſers of the ſame, an olive coloured cloth coattee, ſtriped waiſtcoat, and an half-worn fur hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Apprentice, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by JOSEPH HARKER.

July 21, 1794.

STOLEN, out of the ſtable of Jacob Paul, near Germantown, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the night of the 15th inſtant, a large bay MARE, ſaddle and bridle, the mare near 16 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, a good bay, with ſome white on her hind feet, ſhe has been drove in harneſs, and has the ſkin of her breaſt wrinkled with the breaſt-plate, a natural trotter, has ſuckled a colt laſt year, and yet remains thick and clumſey.—The ſaddle half worn, double ſkirted, plaited ſtirrups and nails, blue cloth bound with buff. It is ſuppoſed ſhe was taken by a man who bought a bridle in the neighbourhood, and was ſeen near Jacob Paul's that evening with a round hat, ſtriped ſurtout, ſcarlet jacket, with a vine running near the buttons, light coloured or ſandy hair, very ſhort and queued, he was near ſix feet high, and very ſtraight. Whoever ſecures the thief and mare, ſo as the owner may get his mare, and the theif be brought to Juſtice, ſhall receive the reward of SIXTEEN DOLLARS, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of them, by applying to

MORRIS ROBESON,
of Philadelphia, or
JACOB PAUL.

July 13.

PARIS, June 13.

SPEECH

Of Robespierre, President of the National Convention, to the people assembled to celebrate the festival of the SUPREME BEING.

The day, ever to be held auspicious, which the French people consecrates to the Supreme Being, has at length arrived. Never did the world, which he has created, present to him a spectacle so worthy his regard; he has beheld tyranny, guilt, and imposture, prevail upon the earth, and he beholds at this moment a whole nation struggling with all the oppressors of mankind, in order that they may raise their thoughts and wishes towards the Great Being, suspending the course of those heroic labours, which commissioned them to undertake, and has given them force to execute? Has not his immortal hand, in engraving on the heart of man the code of justice and equality, pronounced sentence of death upon tyrants. Has not he since the beginning of time decreed the Republic, and marked out for all nations a time to come in the course of his providence, for the establishment of liberty, good faith, and justice? He has not created Kings to devour the human race. He has not created priests to assist in binding us, as beasts of burthen, to the chariots of Kings, and to set the world an example of baseness, pride, perfidy, avarice, debauchery, and fallhood:—But he has created the universe to proclaim his power--he has created men, mutually to assist and love one another, and to arrive at happiness in the path of virtue—It is he who hath placed in the heart of the triumphant oppressor, remorse and terror, and inspired the heart of the oppressed innocent with tranquility and courage.—He forces the just man to hate the wicked, and the wicked man to respect the just. He embellishes the countenance of beauty with modesty as its chiefest ornament—He makes the maternal bosom to palpitate with tenderness and joy. He bathes with delicious tears the eyes of the son, pressed in the arms of his mother. He bids the most imperious and the most tender passions equally give place to the sublime love of our country—He has covered nature with beauty, riches, and majesty.—All that is good is his work—he is himself good. Evil belongs only to depraved man, who allows his fellow creatures to be oppressed, or is himself their oppressor. The author of their nature has bound together all mankind by an immense chain of love and felicity.--Perish the tyrants who have dared to break it—French Republicans, it is your task to purify that earth which they have polluted, and to recall that justice which they have banished. Liberty and virtue issued at one moment from the breast of the divinity, and are only to be found altogether in men. Generous people! would you triumph over all your enemies, practise justice, and pay to the Divinity the only homage worthy of his character. Let us this day under his auspices abandon ourselves to the just transports of a pure joy--to-morrow we shall again fight with the vices and with tyrants. We will thus set to the world the example of Republican virtues, and thus we shall still honour the Deity.

His speech, when the figure of atheism was consumed by the flames, and the figure of Wisdom sprung forth in its place.

That monster which the genius of kings had vomited forth on France has now returned to nothing, and along with it may all the crimes, and all the misfortunes of the world disappear---Armed by turns with the poignards of fanaticism, and the poisons of atheism, Kings have always conspired to assassinate humanity. If they cannot disfigure the Divinity by superstition, in order to associate his character to their crimes, they endeavour to banish him from the earth, that their own guilt may reign there alone. People, fear not their sacrilegious plots. They cannot wrest the world from the bosom of its author, or remorse from their own bosoms. Ye unhappy, lift up your dejected heads; you may still with impunity raise your eyes towards Heaven. Heroes of your country, your generous zeal is not a brilliant folly; these satellites of tyranny may assassinate, but cannot wholly annihilate you. Man, whoever thou art, thou may'st still entertain lofty notions of thyself: thou may'st still entertain connection between thy passing existence, and God and immortality. Let nature then resume all her dignity, and wisdom all her empire. The Supreme Being is not annihilated—It is wisdom particularly which our vile enemies have been anxious to banish from the Republic; it belongs to wisdom alone to confirm the prosperity of empires; she alone can secure the fruits of our courage; let us then take her as a guide in all our enterprizes; let us be grave and discreet in all our deliberations as men, who have to consult for the interests of the world; let us be ardent and inflexible in our opposition to combined tyrants; firm in danger; patient in labour; terrible in adversity; modest and vigilant in success; let us be generous to the good; compassionate to the unfortunate; inexorable to the wicked; let us not hope for unmingled prosperity, or easily acquired triumphs, nor for any thing which depends on fortune, or the perverseness of others; let us rely on our steadiness and on virtue. Let us be infallible guardians of our own independence, let us break the impious league of Kings, more by the greatness of our character, than by the force of our arms.

French, you fight against kings, you are worthy then of honouring the divinity. Being of Beings, Author of nature, the degraded slave, the vile agents of despotism, the perfidious and cruel aristocrat, dishonour thee, by calling upon thy name; but the defenders of liberty may commit themselves with confidence to thy paternal bosom. Being of Beings, we have no unjust prayers to address to thee: Thou knowest the creatures whom thy hands have formed, thou art intimately acquainted with their wants and their most secret thoughts. Detestation of treachery and tyranny glows in our hearts, along with the love of justice and of our country; our blood is ready to be shed in the cause of humanity: such are our prayers; such are our sacrifices; such is the homage which we present to thee.

BOSTON, August 16.

The British commanders in Nova Scotia haven given orders for the entire destruction of the town of St. Pierre, Miquelon: and a few days since a number of the distressed inhabitants of that place arrived here in their fishing smacks.

The latest advices from Europe, that can be relied on, are contained in a letter brought by a gentleman, who came passenger in the Juno, from Amsterdam, from a Merchant of the first respectability and intelligence in Amsterdam: They state, that on the 18th June, Ypres surrendered to the French, its garrison consisting of 7000 men;—That on the 25th Charleroi also capitulated, before which the Austrian Gen. Beaulieu was killed: That the decree of the National Convention, forbidding quarter being given to the English and Dutch, was repealed; and that it was the general expectation, that the French would over-run all Maritime Flanders.

From Fort Dauphin, 14th July.

"I arrived here this day, and found every thing in the greatest confusion. Six days ago the Negroes came into town, and killed every French person they found, in number about 800—several are now laying about the wharves; no business doing, or any vessels permitted to go out at present, but Capt. A. Billings, who will forward you this. Last night 500 negroes went from this place to St. Marc, 12 miles distance; what the consequence is, I have not yet heard. Numbers of Americans lost all their cargoes by having them on shore; every vessel is filled with the inhabitants, who dare not go on shore."

August 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of information, in London, to his friend in this town, dated June 7th, 1794.

"AT present the devastation in Europe exceeds any former period of civilized nations; for I am within compass, when I say, that in Flanders, alone, 50,000 young fellows have fallen, by the sword, during the last month, May; and without either side gaining two leagues of earth; and if France is to be conquered at this ratio of human immolation, Europe will be depopulated, before one province in France can be subjugated.—On one side, freedom is the object of defence; on the side of the allies, the plea is christianity. But I do not recollect that Christ cut any throats, to make converts. So far indeed from christianity being promoted, a kind of brutality, and love of human carnage, seems to pervade each party. Even the aristocrats begin to sicken, either from the dread of the infection of equality of rights spreading, or from a rising conviction, that 26 millions of men are not easily dragooned to submit to 10 millions.

"No individual can, I think defend the French in all their cruelties towards each other, either as politic or rational; but allowing this, I cannot see that it is our business to interfere in their internal goverment; and even had we a moral right, does it seem at all probable that England, with the fourth of the inhabitants of France, can annihilate them; unless, like Sampson, we bury ourselves under the ruins?

"Mr. Pitt himself, who seems to me to be a bold, loquacious, superficial man, is impelled to bold expedients by Hawkesbury and Dundas; men, who promoted the American crusade to get an unconstitutional tax, and in spite of experience, from disaster, have plunged us into another crusade to get a king, whose ancestors made a merit of roasting Protestants. I have long thought politics simple and familiar, were men honest and virtuous who direct government; but if the few are to ride on the necks of the industrious many, politics must be conducted in mazes and curves, to distract and to blind the mental sight, which in honest minds like to take strait lines.

August 19.

WESTERN ARMY.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Greenville, to his friend in this town, dated June 10, 1794.

"We are now preparing for an active campaign: how it will turn out God only knows. Our enemies have encreased in all quarters. Government have just sent out men to bring 3000 militia into the field, and have authorised the General to call for 3000 more, if wanted. Whether we shall be able to supply ourselves and them with provisions, is a doubt; if we can, we shall move on as soon as possible—if not, we can do nothing.

"A party of scouts brought in two prisoners 3 days ago; they at first proved obstinate, and would not tell any thing; but by being put in irons, &c. they came to, and say the English have come forward, and told them they were going to war with America, and would assist them in every thing necessary to support their cause, for which purpose they have built a garrison, and have 1500 men, within 30 miles of us."

NEW-YORK, August 21.

It has been strongly reported that a malignant fever prevailed in New Haven; the following extracts of letters from respectable Gentlemen there, contradict the report.

"We are all very well, and notwithstanding the alarm of the sickness here, I believe there are as few people sick in town, as there ever is at this season."

"Among all my acquaintance (which is extensive) I know no one who is unwell."

August 23.

By Capt. Thompson, in 23 days from Jamaica, we are informed that the yellow fever rages in a very serious manner; that, in the two days previous to his sailing, fifty persons had died with that disorder.

BALTIMORE, August 21.

Yesterday arrived the brig Cornplanter, Captain de Harde, in 12 weeks from Bremen; the brig Lilly, Captain Towers, from Arcahaye, in 20 days; the brig Two Sisters, Capt. ——, from Martinique, the brig Trial, Capt. Hall, from St. Martin's; the schooner Beaufort, Captain Conway, from St. Vincent's, and the sloop Sally, Capt. Maddir, from Dominica and St. Eustatius. All those vessels, from the Windward Islands, confirm the accounts we have already had of the very considerable loss which the British troops sustained at Point a Petre--that the French still occupy that port, and some American vessels have got safe into the harbour with provisions. It is also generally asserted, that no sugar or coffee can be exported from any part of the British possessions in American bottoms.

Messrs. Printers,

I HAVE read in your paper of the 2d instant that one plant of clover, in Portland, (province of Maine) had produced 162 blossoms, and published there, I suppose, as a great curiosity. This might have appeared very extraordinary to those who are not acquainted with the luxriant growth of clover: Therefore, if you apprehend the following would tend to the satisfaction and information of your readers, you are authorized to inform them, through your paper, that a single plant of clover, raised near this town, produced upwards of 400 blossoms, which were numbered by

A. LONEY.

Baltimore, Aug. 16.

WINCHESTER, August 18.

By the late accounts from the westward, we are informed, that the rioters of Pennsylvania do not confine their operations to their own state; they have visited Morgan Town, and ordered the collector there residing, to resign his office and papers, or they would come and destroy them with all his property. They also sent him a letter, with a fictitious signature, informing him, that on such a night they would pay him a visit; on such repeated threats, the collector, with the advice of his friends, judged it prudent to decamp—which he accordingly did, bringing with him his records, &c. Agreeably to their notice, a number visited his house the night preceding that appointed, but luckily were disappointed of their intended object.

We are happy to hear, that a very few only of the Virginians approve these rebellious proceedings of their neighbours, and it is to be hoped, their prudence will guard them from associating in measures, that must terminate in the punishment of those persons who are guilty of such illegal conduct.

CARLISLE, August 13.

We understand, with great concern, that the western disturbances have risen to so great a height, that the ordinary powers of government are altogether inadequate to the suppression of them; but we perceive with pleasure, that the President of the United States, as well as the governor of the state, are disposed to pursue a line of conduct, that evinces the energy and the moderation of government.

As no Republican Constitution can subsist, where the minority (and a very small minority too) attempt to give law to the majority, and to oppose, by violence, the general will of the whole nation, it is evident, that laws opposed by force must be executed by force. Congress and the Legislature of Pennsylvania have armed their several executives with powers for such great emergencies; and it appears that measures are preparing to call out the strength, not only of Pennsylvania, but the whole union, if it should be necessary. But, in the mean time, before recourse to this last resort, government appears disposed to adopt every measure which may allay the discontents, and restore obedience to the laws. For this purpose the honourable Judge Yeates and the honourable William Bradford, Attorney General of the United States, on Sunday, and yesterday morning the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, chief justice of the state, and Gen. William Irvine, passed through this place, on their way to the western counties; the two first named gentlemen, together with the Hon. James Ross of Washington, are appointed commissioners on behalf of the United States, and the chief justice and Gen. Irvine, on the part of the state, vested, it is said, with considerable powers; and we sincerely hope, that a love of order and republican government will finally prevail over the anarchy and insurrection which at present are predominant in that part of the state.

If the insurgents expected any countenance from their fellow citizens, they will be miserably disappointed, and there is no doubt but that all good citizens will be ready to vindicate the authority of a free government, whenever they shall be called upon for that purpose. The citizens of the United States in general, (and the people in the disaffected counties in common with their fellow citizens,) have flourished under the present government; every man, who is not blind, sees this, and every man who is not infatuated must feel it; every man who is capable of contrasting our former distresses with our present prosperity, must be anxious to support that government under which he sees his neighbours, and feels himself, flourishing, secure and happy.

Philadelphia, August 27.

A letter, dated Salem, Mass-chusetts, August 15, gives the following account of a second repulse of the British at Point a Petre, Gaudaloupe. The vessel bringing the account is from Basseterre in the same island.

"On the 15th of July, at two o'clock in the morning, a general attack on the French commenced with 1200 chosen troops and 400 sailors; and 1500 were destined to attack Fleur d'Espee at the same time. The corps destined to attack the town entered it, 150 of their number having pursued a small number of Sans Culottes, these apparently took refuge in a large house, but left it immediately by a back passage; the English entered the house and were blown up in it. Immediately after the explosion, which was to be the signal, twenty pieces of cannon, which before were masked, loaded with grape shot, fired from the church windows; a brisk fire of musketry took place from the houses; in fine the rout of the assailants was complete. They left upwards of 1000 dead in the streets, among whom were several officers of distinction. The body destined against Fleur d'Espee was also unsuccessful, and made a precipitate retreat. The British now act altogether on the defensive."

We are informed that the Hon. James Ross, senator of the United States, was present at the late meeting of the people at Parkinson's ferry, that Mr. Ross made an address to them, in which he represented the impropriety, and dangerous consequences of the late proceedings in the western counties, and advised them to peace and good order; we hear, that he was heard with decency and respect, but are sorry to be obliged to add, that the harrangue of an orator of a very different description was shouted with applause.

Gaz. U. S.

From the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. Fenno,

Please insert the following in your paper.

A contagious disease having carried off a considerable number of horses in this city, and there being, at this time, a number infected; your publishing the following recipe may save the lives of many of those useful animals. It having been given with great success in the neighbourhood of Redstone, at a time a similar disease seemed likely to destroy the whole species, viz.

Drench the horse with two ounces of Bark, and in half an hour give him a gallon of warm water; the next day drench him again with two ounces of Bark, and two ounces of Allspice powdered, and as before half a gallon of warm water; on the next day, give him two ounces of Allspice, and as before the warm water.

Bleed the horse, and then give him forty-six grains of Calomel mixed with gunpowder.

The President of the United States has appointed Robert Purviance, Esq. Collector for the district of Maryland, in the room of General Otho Holland Williams, deceased.

Extract of a letter dated Amsterdam the 30th of June, and received via Boston.

All the good news is confirmed. Ypres was taken on the 18th, Charleroi the 25th, and already the French are in Ghent. All the combined forces are assembling to cover Bruxelles; but it is much feared that a grand action is inevitable, and the allies are so fatigued and harrassed that they cannot resist. All the inhabitants of Flanders are flying into Holland.

In the beginning of July the ship Columbia, Captain Maley, was to sail from Amsterdam with 120 passengers.

The ship Juno, arrived on the 14th of August from Amsterdam at Boston, on the 4th of July, off Fair Island, lat. 59. 30. lon. 1. 38 west, spoke the ship John, Captain

Whitwell, from Philadelphia to Amsterdam, all well, with a fair wind.

The Governor of Virginia has appointed Major General Daniel Morgan to command the troops of that state, now ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march into the back counties of Pennsylvania; and the Generals Dack and Mathews are appointed Brigadiers.

Married on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Blackwell, Mr. David M'Cormick, of this city, to Miss Pollard, daughter of William Pollard, Esq; of the Northern Liberties.

From the "Rights of Man," a Newspaper, Printed at Frederick-Town, in Maryland.

To the ENEMIES of ANARCHY.

Report says that the leaders of the Pennsylvania Insurgents, now in arms, are sending their emissaries into the towns for the purpose of buying up arms and ammunition; and that some of those emissaries have already been purchasing in Hagerstown and this place. If they are indulged in this practice a little longer, we may soon expect to hear they have gone a step further. Having other uses for money, they will soon determine that it is less inconvenient to rob than to purchase, and their friends will soon inform them where a few enterprising men can obtain sufficient supplies at once. Does it not therefore behove the friends of order to keep a look out?

It requires not the spirit of inspiration to foretell, that the government of the United States is the object of the insurgents. To be convinced of this, it is only necessary for those who doubt, to look into the characters of the leaders, and they will soon discover that the whiskey is only given out for the purpose of intoxicating the multitude, and that antifederalism will be their order of march.

If government, in any form, is considered as a blessing to the governed, the friends of our government ought to act with unanimity and firmness on the present occasion. CITIZEN.

Frederick Town, August 19.

BY AUTHORITY.

Pennsylvania, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the said commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received satisfactory information that a pestilential, or contagious disease prevails at New-Haven, in the state of Connecticut:

Therefore, and in pursuance of the authority to me by law given, I have deemed it proper, forthwith, to issue this Proclamation—hereby giving public notice of the information which I have received aforesaid; and directing, that any and every ship or vessel coming from or having touched at New-Haven aforesaid, or at any port or place within thirty miles thereof, shall be stopped and detained in the stream of the river Delaware, opposite to the Health-office on State-island, to the intent that the master or captain and all persons on board of such ship or vessel shall there do, execute, and perform such reasonable quarantine, and other cautionary measures for preventing the introduction of any pestilential or contagious disease into this commonwealth, as the Resident Physician, with the advice of the Consulting Physician, shall devise and prescribe. And the Resident Physician, Consulting Physician, Health-officer, and Inspectors of the Health-office of the Port of Philadelphia, and all other persons whosoever, in any wise entrusted with the execution of the law for preventing the introduction of pestilential or contagious diseases into this commonwealth, are required and enjoined to be attentive and vigilant in discharging the duties of their respective stations, and more especially in carrying this Proclamation into effect.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the state, at Philadelphia, the twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the commonwealth the nineteenth.

By the Governor, A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The following Intelligence is copied from Hamburg Papers to the 5th of July ult. brought by the ship Birmingham Packet, Capt. Lockyer, arrived here from Hamburg.

BRUSSELS, June 26.

From the Haerlem Paper.

We hear from the army of Gen Clairfait, that after the said army had retreated to Deynse and Petgham, the French immediately took possession of their position at Theild, and on the 23d attacked Gen. Clairfait at Deynse, and forced him to retreat to Ghent.

The army of the Duke of York is likewise broke, and on the 24th had their head-quarters at Oudenarde.

From the Leyden Gazette.

Same Date.

The alarming accounts follow one another here with such rapidity, that we hardly ever enjoy any repose for two days successively. Gen. Clairfait having retreated from Deynse to Ghent, and established his head quarters there on the 23d, was attacked the next afternoon at two o'clock by the French, who had followed him closely; after having driven back a strong corps of Hanoverians, posted there for the defence of the canal of Bruges; but Gen. Clairfait detached a corps of cavalry, which arrived in the moment when the French were about forcing their way into the city thro' the gate of Bruges, and made a terrible carnage amongst them. In the evening the French were driven two leagues the other side of Ghent, and it is even reported that Clairfait had resumed his former position at Deynse. In the mean while, at least one fourth of the inhabitants of Ghent have fled in the utmost confusion.

When the news arrived here that the enemy were at the gates of Ghent, the emigrants recommenced stronger than ever; they continue to pack up the effects of the court, and government will in all probability remove to-day. Yesterday the baggage of the army of the Prince of Cobourg went thro' this city; the military chest is likewise arrived here, and the treasury of the English army has been sent to Antwerp.

HAGUE, July 1.

The combined army, in order to give that battle which they thought necessary, for the preservation of Charleroi, advanced in five columns on the 25th of last month, and on the 26th, at break of day, attacked the French in their entrenchments in the neighbourhood. From the short account of the Prince of Cobourg of this affair, which is arrived and has been published here, it appears "that the said place, Charleroi, had been obliged already to surrender to the French, on account of their superior force, and that the combined forces had lost thereby about 1500 men, but no artillery, but the French lost one howitz and one standard; and that the retreat of the combined army was made in the best order as far as Morbais, where they had their night quarters on the 26th; and from whence they were to march the next morning for Nivelles, in order to cover the country as much as possible, and to support Namur.

The following intelligence is abstracted from Hamburg gazettes to the 5th of July, received by the Snow Henry and Charles, arrived on Monday.

Intelligence from Opperheim of the 25th of June, mentions, that Mœlendorf and Kalkreuth are at Kaiserslautern. By the Manheim head of the 26th, it appears that the Prussians had taken Pirmasens. A general action from Saer Louis to Guemersheim was expected very soon.

On the 25th of June, Cobourg, who it appears must have crossed the country from the environs of Tournay for the protection of the Luxembourg, attempted in conjunction with the Prince of Orange to relieve Charleroi. On the 26th they made the attempt, the Dutch troops in the centre and the right wing and Cobourg's army forming the left.

The Dutch were successful in driving in the French posts, but Cobourg hearing of the capitulation of Charleroi on the 25th retired. He lost 1500 men by his own account, the prince of Orange 100 by his. The combined armies retired to Nivelles.

The Duke of York had his Head-Quarters at Oudernarde on the 24th of June. Beaulieu on the 25th had formed a junction with Clairfayt. Some symptoms of insurrection had made their appearance in sundry towns of the Netherlands.

The last accounts at Hamburg when the Snow sailed were that Ostend was taken.

A letter from Copenhagen of July first, mentions, that the Danish naval armament amounts to 15 sail of the line, 4 frigates, and some smaller vessels. The coasts are also to be put in a state of defence.

Reports said that Beaulieu had been killed, and Cobourg wounded.

From Amsterdam, July 1.

Charleroi capitulated on the 25th and the garrison were made prisoners of war. Bruges and Ghent were in possession of the French on the 26th, the garrisons evacuated those places. Cobourg has ordered the evacuation of Quesnoy, Condé, Landrecy, and Valenciennes. The English under Moria intended for Ostend had gone round to the Scheldt, that place being cut off. On the 26th there was much confusion at Bruxelles, in consequence of the capture of Charleroi, and the retreat of Cobourg, whose baggage had already arrived at Brussels. Great fears were entertained for the safety of that city.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, June 16.

A frigate arrived here from Genoa, in a passage of two days, brings intelligence, that a fleet of seven sail of the line and five frigates sailed from Toulon, having under their protection a number of transports with 10,000 men on board, for the relief of Corsica. The English fleet under Vice Admiral Hotham having received intelligence of their sailing, joined that under Admiral Hood, and being 14 sail of the line strong went in pursuit of the French, whom they fell in with and chased into a small port, named Juan, near Nice, in the territory of Genoa, where the French landed their forces, and put themselves in a posture of defence, by occupying the fort and batteries. Lord Hood left Vice Admiral Hotham with nine sail to block them up, and proceeded with the remaining five to continue the siege of Caivi. The English had also made a declaration to Genoa, in consequence of the intrusion of the French, that if they did not declare war against France, the allies would consider them as enemies. The answer of Genoa is not known.

From Madrid, May 27.

In consequence of the late successes of the French, all the Catalonians from 15 to 60 were ordered to take up arms.

From Warsaw, June 23.

Kosciusko is at Marca, within a few miles of this city. The cockade worn by the patriotic Poles is blue and green. The Polish ladies have sent to the patriotic camp shirts.

June 25.

The Russian and Prussian armies are two miles from that of Kosciusko, an action may therefore be soon expected. Buchholtz has been released, and a guard given him for his protection.

Captain Hart, of the Brig Norfolk, nine days from Charleston, informs, that on the 15th instant, off Charlestown Bar, was boarded by an officer from on board the Terpsichore frigate in company with the Zebec, a sloop of war, part of Admiral Jervis's fleet, from the West Indies. Same time he saw two 74's belonging to Admiral Murray's squadron, on a cruise. The English officer on board the Norfolk enquired if there were any British sailors on board; one made answer, and said, he was born in Wales: The English officer told Captain Hart, his orders were to take out all such he fell in with, and further extended to all British privateers, to strip them of all their men, except as many as would conduct them into port. Captain Hart told the officer, if he took out one of his crew it would oblige him to return to port, but all his remonstances were in vain.

PITTSBURGH, August 16.

A letter from a gentleman at Fort Le Bœuf, July 6th, 1794, says, "I have heard nothing new since the council, not an Indian comes in; once a week we have people at Presqu Isle, and the British watch that place as close as we do: and some mornings when we discharge our cannon, they return the fire from their vessels, which we distinctly hear.

At a meeting of delegates duly elected by the respective counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Allegheney, Washington, and that part of Bedford county lying west of the Allegheney mountain, in Pennsylvania, and by the county of Ohio in Virginia, convened at Parkinson's ferry on Monongahela river, in order to take into consideration the situation of the Western country.

Edward Cook was placed in the chair.

Albert Gallatin appointed Secretary of the Meeting.

The transactions relative to the excise law that lately took place in the western country were stated. Whereupon the following resolutions were, after having been debated and amended, adopted by the meeting.

1. Resolved, That taking citizens of the United States, from their respective vicinage to be tried for real or supposed offences, is a violation of the rights of the citizens, is a forced and dangerous construction of the constitution, and ought not, under any pretence whatever, to be exercised by the judicial authority.

2. That a standing committee to consist of one member from each township be appointed, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, viz. To draft a remonstrance to Congress praying a repeal of the excise law, at the same time requesting that a more equal and less odious tax may be laid, and giving assurance to the representatives of the people that such tax will be cheerfully paid by the people of these counties.

To make and publish a statement of the transactions which have lately taken place in this country relative to the excise law, and of the causes which gave rise thereto, and to make a representation to the President on the subject.

To have power to call together a meeting either of a new representation of the people, or of the deputies here convened, for the purpose of taking such further measures as the future situation of affairs may require, and in case of any sudden emergency to take such temporary measures as they may think necessary.

3. That we will exert ourselves, and that it be earnestly recommended to our fellow citizens to exert themselves in support of the municipal laws of the respective states, and especially in preventing any violence or outrage against the property and person of any individual.

4. That a committee to consist of three members from each county be appointed, to meet any commissioners that have been or may be appointed by the government, and report the result of this conference to the standing committee.

Committee of Conference.

Westmoreland County. John Kirkpatrick, George Smith, and John Powers.

Alegheny County. Hugh H. Brackenridge, Thomas Moreton, and Mr. Lucas.

Washington County. David Bradford, James Marshall, James Edgar.

Fayette County. Albert Gallatin, Edward Cook, James Lang.

Bedford County. Herman Husband; Philson County, Virginia. William Sutherland.

Ohio and Bedford Counties not fully represented at the meeting.

To the ELECTORS of Chester County.

THE INHABITANTS of the respective townships in the said county are requested to choose each two Persons, to meet at the Court-house in the town of West Chester, on the 16th day of September next, in order to fix on Five Conferees, to meet with others from the counties of Bucks and Montgomery on the 19th day of the same month, at WEAVER's Tavern, in Montgomery county, for the purpose of forming a TICKET for FOUR SENATORS.

August 25, 1794.

Lane & Godfrey,

At their Stores on Chesnut street Wharf, have just received from Boston—A Quantity of

Mackarel and Salmon,

Of which they intend keeping a constant supply: Also, Bar, Rod, Sheet and Hoop Iron; Stoves and Castings of all kinds, country made Spades and Shovels, Screw Augers, &c. &c.

August 26, 1794. ctf. *

To be Sold at Private Sale,

TWO LOTS of LAND, with Improvements on them.

No. 1, Situate in Providence township, Montgomery county, 23 miles from Philadelphia, 6 from Norristown, well situated for a store or tradesman, lying in the forks of Manatawney and Norristown roads, containing 25 acres, with a good stone dwelling house, and a cellar under it, a well of good water near the door, a good log stable, a small orchard of excellent fruit trees, about 3 or 4 acres of good woodland, a small piece of good meadow, and more may be made.

No. 2, Situate in Skippack and Perkioming townships, Montgomery county, 23 miles from Philadelphia, containing 25 acres, with a dwelling house, part stone and part logs, a good stable; it hath on it a small orchard of good fruit trees, and a small piece of meadow, and more may be made; it will suit for a tradesman very well. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber near the premises.

ABRAHAM FUNK.

Providence, August 18, 1794. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

On very reasonable Terms,

THE Time of a Negro Servant GIRL, country born, between 17 and 18 years of age, has about 4 years to serve; she is strong and healthy, is very fit for country business, and wishes to live in the country. Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

BROKE into the Inclosure of the subscriber, (on the 17th of July last) living in Newtown township, Delaware county, a Red and White COW, with a star in her forehead. Whoever has lost the same, by proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the subscriber.

JOSEPH ESRAY.

August 9, 1794. *

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed on the 12th instant, from the Plantation of the subscriber, in Marlborough township, in the county of Montgomery, a bright bay MARE, about 14 or 15 hands high, hath a white spot between the breast and shoulder-blade, on the right side, a natural trotter, about 8 years old. Whoever discovers the Thief and Mare, and will bring the Thief to conviction, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the Mare only, and reasonable charges, by

HENRY SCHAFFER.

Marlborough township, Montgomery county, August 17, 1794. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, in Warminster township, Bucks county, on the 27th of May last, a Red COW, with a white streak along her back. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. June 2, 1794. †

MICHAEL CRESS.

STRAYED or stolen, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in the township of Upper Providence, in the county of Delaware, state of Pennsylvania, about the 20th or 21st instant, a dark Bay MARE, 4 years old, about 13 hands and a half high, shod before, has a white spot behind her near ear, about as large as a five penny bit, paces and trots. Whoever takes up the said Mare and Thief, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the Mare, and reasonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL CARR.

August 24, 1794. *

WAS LOST,

ON the 16th of July, between the Three Mile Run and Germantown, or between Kensington and Germantown, a middle size SILVER WATCH, with a china face, maker's name Wm. Clayton, London, No. 1252, with a steel chain, &c. with a paper in the case, of T. Norton, Wathmaker, Rising Sun, Germantown road. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the subscriber, the upper end of Germantown, or to Thomas Norton, as above, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward. ‡ JACOB FREESE.

July 24, 1794.

N. B. Watch-makers are requested to take notice, if offered for sale or repair.

A COW.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, at the Canal, Springsbury, on the 26th inst. a red COW, with a white face and belly, the top of her left ear cropped. Any person proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

GERSHOM JOHNSON.

Springsbury Canal, July 28, 1794.

To be Sold by Public Sale,

On THURSDAY, the 4th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

A GOOD Stone HOUSE, situate in Germantown, fronting the main street, near the 7 mile-stone, adjoining lands of Peter Detiere, and opposite to John Leibert's. Also will be sold, at said Time and Place, a clock, tables, chairs, &c. with sundry other articles of houshold and kitchen furniture, late the property of Susanna Nice, deceased, when due attendance will be given at the premises, and terms of sale made known, by

WINNARD NICE, and CHRISTOPHER YEAKLE, jun. } Executors.

August 16, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the 11th instant, from the subscribe, living in East-Bradford township, Chester county, an Irish Servant MAN, named JOHN COALE, a well set fellow, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, about 20 years of age, of a reddish complexion, and has dark hair; had on when he went away, a red jacket, the fore parts having white or yellow spots in it, the back parts of plain ticking, and the whole lined with flannel; also a half-worn wool hat, double soaled shoes, with strings in them, and a good shirt and trowsers; but it is likely he may change his cloaths. The said servant came into the country this season, in the ship Washington, and is supposed to have gone to Norris-Town canal, as he has a brother living there. Whoever takes up said servant, so that the owner may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by RICHARD JONES.

August 14, 1794. *

WAS left with the subscriber, the 31st of July last, by a certain Man (his name not being known) who had on a high crown'd hat, a blue coat, nankeen breeches, cotton hose, and a pair of half-boots, a Sorrel STALLION, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, and has some white in his forehead. This is to give said Man notice, or any person whom it may concern, to come and pay the expence of keeping him, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for the same, by the subscriber, at the sign of the Buck, in Germantown township, Philadelphia county, 7 miles and three-quarters from Philadelphia.

§ LEONARD HESSER.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on the 4th day of this month, a certain JOHN EWING, a taylor by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 40 or 45 years of age, slender made, and dark complexion, hair and eyes; went off in a new riding waggon, painted yellow, and a span of dark grey horses, and took him my wife Sarah, who, through his persuasion, has eloped from my bed and board, and, without any just cause, has left me, with seven small children, and has left a good living to go with a villain to suffer. This is the second time he has taken away my wife; the first time, several years ago, they took a considerable sum of money from me, and on their pretended repentance and promised reformation, I forgave her, and have lived with, and used her well ever since; but, by the best information, proved by their present conduct, they have kept up a criminal correspondence ever since. How much of my money they have now got, I cannot tell, but as the plan has been premeditated, and she had every opportunity, I expect they have taken considerable. This is therefore to forewarn all mankind to be aware of said Ewing, as he has ruined several families before by the same conduct, and it is likely will turn her off, and ruin some other family. This is also to forewarn all persons against trusting the said Sarah on my account, as I am determined never to pay any debts of her contracting, nor receive or support her again. Any person taking up the said John Ewing, and bringing him back to this county, and delivering him up, that he may be brought to justice for his savage conduct, shall receive the above reward, paid by

* SAMUEL HUGGANS.

Salem county, New-Jersey, August 8, 1794.

N. B. It will much oblige the subscriber, if the Publishers of Newspapers on the continent will insert the above Advertisement for a few weeks.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Manington township, Salem county, state of New-Jersey, on Wednesday, the 6th of August, a Negro WOMAN and two CHILDREN; the woman is very black, a good looking wench, named DORCAS, about 21 years of age; the two children are boys, of a yellow complexion, the oldest is about 4 years of age, named JESS, and the other is about 16 months old, named CLEM: it is supposed that a Mulatto Fellow, named Jack Tappin, who went away about the same time, was the instigation of their departure. Whosoever takes them up all together, and secures them in any gaol, so so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

* ANN BILDERBACK.

CAME to the Plantation of Joseph Warner, on the township line, a Red and White pied COW, with neither brand or ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH BASKET.

Northern-Liberties, Philadelphia county, Aug. 13, 1794. *

THE Public are cautioned not to take an assignment on two NOTES of HAND, given by the subscriber to ARCHIBALD CURRY, for £.50 each, dated the 29th day of June, 1793; one payable on the first day of April next, and the other on the first day of April, 1796, without interest. The subscriber will refuse payment of said Notes, until said Curry shall give him sufficient security for the payment of a certain annual Dower, out of the Plantation the subscriber bought of said Curry.

JACOB VANFOSSEN.

Norriton, August 4, 1794. ‡

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AS the present sheriff's time of office will expire at the ensuing election, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate for said office, and solicit your votes in my favour at the next general election, in doing which you will confer an obligation, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's assured friend, and humble servant.

May 2. JOS. COWPERTHWAIT.

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THIS being the last year of the present sheriff's time in office, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate, and solicit your votes and interests in my favour, to place me on the return at the next general election, as his successor for said office, in doing which you will confer an obligation which will be gratefully remembered by

Your most obedient
And humble servant.
JOHN BAKER.

April 30, 1794.

To the Freemen, Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

BEING encouraged thereto, I hereby solicit your votes and interest at the next Election for Sheriff. Should I be so happy as to meet your approbation, and obtain your suffrages, the favour will be held in grateful remembrance, by your sincere well wisher, and

Humble Servant,
JOSEPH KER.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1794.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the 30th Day of August next, at the Boot Tavern, in Goshen,

ABOUT 60 acres of LAND, of the south-east end of the plantation formerly belonging to George Smith, deceased, in Goshen township; about one half cleared land, the other half well timbered. Said land lies about three miles from West-Chester, and bounding on the great road leading from the Boot to Delaware. Any person inclining to view the same, before the day of sale, may apply to Daniel Cornog, near the premises. The sale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day. Attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by MARY SMITH, Administratrix, and LEVY MATSON, Administrator.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Friday night, the first inst. from the subscriber, an apprentice lad, named William Cramston, between 17 and 18 years of age, about five feet seven inches high, slim made, pale complexion, with brown hair tied behind, by trade a sail-maker, and wore his working clothes when he went away, but what other clothes he took with him is not known. It is suspected he is secreted somewhere about this city. Whoever secures said apprentice, and gives notice to his master, living at No. 3, in Chancery Lane, Philadelphia, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN DURBOROW.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

August 7, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the pasture of the subscriber, living in Pikeland township, Chester county, near the Yellow Springs, on the 6th day of August, 1794, a Black HORSE, 3 years old, 15 hands high, fresh shod, trots and paces, marked with a large star, a white spot on his back, a white ring round each of his fore legs, above the knee. Whoever will take up said horse and thief, so that the thief may be bro't to justice, and the owner get his horse, shall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horse, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home.

¶ VALENTINE ORNER.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, situate in Ridley township, Delaware county, and state of Pennsylvania, 13 miles from the city of Philadelphia, 3 and a half from the borough of Chester, and 1 and a half from the tide, containing 51 acres and a half of land, about 40 of which are arable and meadow ground, the remainder is woodland, all of a good quality, divided into suitable enclosures, in tenantable order; several springs of water on the place, a stone dwelling house, 2 stories high, a good apple orchard, and other fruit trees; convenient to several mills and places of worship; bounded by lands of William Pennock, William Lane, and the great road leading to Chester. For terms of sale, please to enquire of said WM. PENNOCK, near the premises, or to LEWIS JANNEY, near Jenking-town, in Abington township, Montgomery county, 10 miles from Philadelphia. †

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold, by the Reverend JOHN DICKINS, Philadelphia; Mr. JOHN THELWELL, Wilmington; Mr. JAMES STERLING, Burlington; and Messrs. PARRETT & CATTLE, Salem, New-Jersey,

Truth Vindicated;

Or, a SCRIPTURAL ESSAY; wherein the vulgar and frivolous Cavils, commonly urged against the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, are briefly considered, in a LETTER TO A FRIEND.—By JOHN FFIRTH.

To which is added: A remarkable CONVERSION of an INDIAN. The whole being neatly bound—Price 3*s*. ¶

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 31 instant, an Apprentice LAD, named BENJAMIN WETHERBY, about 19 years of age, small of his age; had on and took with him, one brown coloured thick coat, one light camblet do. one striped nankeen jacket, one spotted jean do. one square-crown'd new hat, bound, one round-crown'd do. three shirts, one fine, two homespun, two pair of trowsers, one of cottonade, the other homespun, one pair of olive coloured velvet breeches with wooden buttons, one pair of shoes and buckles, and a pair of stockings. Whoever takes up said Apprentice, and brings him home again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM REEVE.

Back-Nuke, Cumberland county, state of New-Jersey, August 4, 1794.

N. B. It is supposed he is gone off with a man by the name of Lazarus Brittinham, a lusty fellow, well dressed. ‡

Ten Dollars Reward.

ON the second inst. the subscriber was robbed of a Silver Watch, and Five Dollars and an half in cash, on the Paxton road, near James Green's tavern, in East Caln township, Chester county, by a man who called himself Robert Anderson, and said he was a shoemaker by trade; a thick chunkey made man, about five feet eight or nine inches high, and between 28 and 30 years of age; he wore a green outside jacket, a white inside jacket, with a silver braid, corduroy breeches, white cotton stockings, and a half worn felt hat, with a ribband and buckle. Whoever secures the thief in any gaol, so as he be brought to justice, and the watch and money restored to the owner, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the watch only. The maker's name James Lawson, London, No. 76467.

CHARLES M'CLANNAN.

The reward will be paid by James Green, tavern-keeper, at the sign of the Pennsylvania Arms, on the Paxton road, or by James Kincade, clock and watch-maker, near Green's tavern. *

Once more, Notice given.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Henry Scheets, Esq; late of Whitemarsh, Montgomery county, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the first of September next, or they will be dealt with according to law; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to exhibit their accounts to the subscribers, or either of them, by the time aforesaid.

HENRY SCHEETZ, JUSTUS SCHEETZ, GEORGE KNORR, } Exec'rs.

August, 1794. ¶

I AM directed to make it known, that on the first Wednesday of September next, will be sold at the Court-house in the town of Pittsburgh, at public sale, that beautiful seat of LAND on the Allegheney river, and adjoining the town, late the property of Thomas Smallman, containing 319 acres, 20 perches, and allowance, and to which an indisputable title, with a general warranty, will now be given by Susannah Ferguson, of the city of Philadelphia. Terms of sale, 500l. paid at the time of sale, and a bond and mortgage for the remainder, with interest payable from the date; any person incommoding the sale, by bidding and not complying with the terms, to be liable to 50l. damages.

This Tract of Land is beyond all question, one of the most valuable in Pennsylvania; it borders on the town, extends near a mile on the river, 100 acres at least on the first bank as level as a bowling green, and the second bank, with a gentle acclivity, overlooking the town and the river to a great distance; containing an immense bank of coal easily accessible, and limestone quarries of great value; a considerable and constant stream of water running through it, with a seat for mills, and all kinds of water works just on the margin of the river. For elegance, or utility, it is certainly a great object. I would estimate the value at 10l. per acre, that is upwards of 3000l.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,
Attorney at Pittsburg for the Estate.

WHEREAS I find myself imposed upon by a certain Elizabeth Tise, of Plumstead township, Bucks county, and state of Pennsylvania, who I married, and in two days afterwards she was delivered of a son, which is not mine; and as I have not lived with her since we were married, nor do I ever intend to live with her, these are to forwarn all persons not to trust her upon my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

FREDERICK HILLIPOT.

July 25, 1794. *

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of DAVID BRUNER, of the township and county of Montgomery, are notified to bring in their Accounts, Bonds, Notes, Book-debts, &c. to the subscribers, Assignees, on or before the 6th day of the Ninth Month next, to one or both of them, living in the said township and county, otherwise the said Accounts will be closed; and such as are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make payment on or before said day, to the subscribers, to save further trouble.

GEORGE SMITH, and JOSEPH ROBERTS, } Assignees.

8th Month 6th, 1794. †

The public are informed that the new work proposed by Oliver Evans some time ago, is now ready for press.

IT contains a concise system of Mechanics and Hydraulics, suited to common capacities; the theories of which are applied to forming tables of the relative proportions of all the most approved constructions of mills, for mill-seats from 1 to 36 feet fall, on principles agreeing with practice; also the art of manufacturing flour according to the latest improvements.

The author has bestowed many years study, and 2 yeers intense labour, in completing this work, which has swelled to a size he did not at first contemplate. This and the necessity of many explanatory engravings, will render the expence too great for him to risque, without the aid of a subscription.

NEW TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1. The work will contain between 3 and 400 pages, octavo,--good paper and type, and not less than 20 elegant plates of engravings, and be delivered, neatly bound and lettered.

2. Price to subscribers two dollars (non-subscribers not less than two dollars and an half.) Those who subscribe to twelve copies shall be entitled to fourteen.

3. As the impression of the work will require a very heavy advance, those subscribers who may think themselves safe in paying half the price at subscribing, will materially forward the publication.

4. The subscribers names shall be prefixed to the Work. The original subscribers, unless to the contrary is signified, will be considered as continuing.

Subscriptions are received by the author, at No. 215, north Second-street Philadelphia, by the principal booksellers, and the flour inspectors of the southern ports.

CERTIFICATE.

We have so far perused the copy of a work, proposed to be published by Oliver Evans, entituled The YOUNG MILLWRIGHT and MILLER'S GUIDE, as to be satisfied that it will be useful and instructive in general, and to Millwrights and Millers in particular: And therefore we think it merits, and hope it will meet with encouragement from the public.

David Rittenhouse, Alexander Anderson,
R. Patterson, T. Matlack,
J. B. Bordley, T. Mown, Millwright,
George Clymer.

Persons who, through a wish to patronize this undertaking, shall be at the trouble of collecting subscriptions and transmitting them to the author before the 26th of December next, shall receive his thanks and be entitled to the usual allowance of one copy for every six subscriptions which they shall receive and answer for.

The prospects of the author do not warrant an expectation that the profits of the work will enable him to bear the expence of publishing his proposals generally: but he will feel himself obliged to any public-spirited printer who may give these proposals a place for a few times in his paper. July 23.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH RAKESTRAW, deceased, of Philadelphia, house-carpenter, are desired to make payment; and those having demands against said Estate, are earnestly requested to bring their Accounts for settlement, to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH OGELBY, or ABRAHAM COLLADAY, } Executors.

July 30, 1794. *

WHEREAS my wife, Catharine Kuhell, has, without just cause, eloped from my bed and board: Now, I do hereby forwarn all persons whatever from trusting her on my account, as I shall not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

EDWARD RUSSELL.

Edgmont township, Delaware county, Aug. 6, 1794 *

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on First day, the 6th of this instant, an indented apprentice lad, named James Morris, a native of Bucks county, and came from there some years ago, with his grandfather, David Caldwell; he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, freckled complexion, light brown hair, which was commonly tied, talkative and impertinent, his cloaths uncertain, as he would be likely to change them at the above Caldwell's. 17 or 18 years of age--Any person apprehending the above apprentice, and confining him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges. JOSHUA PIERCEY, jun.

London-Britain township, Chester county, 7th Mo. 17th 1794. *

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Moreland township, Montgomery county, near the Crooked Billet, on the 16th instant, a large Red COW. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HARMON YERKES.

July 26, 1794. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Pennſylvania Gazette.* No. 3345.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA.

Treaſury Department, Auguſt 16, 1794.

SIR,

IT appears probable, that advantages will reſult from giving to the citizens at large full information on the ſubject of the diſturbances which exiſt in the weſtern parts of Pennſylvania. With this view, if no objection to the meaſure ſhould occur to you, I would cauſe a publication to be made of the report which I had the honor to addreſs to you, dated the 5th inſt.

With the moſt perfect reſpect,
I have the honor to be, ſir,
Your moſt obedient, and
Humble ſervant,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

The Preſident of the United States.

SIR, *United States, 19th Auguſt, 1794.*

I AM directed by the Preſident to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 16th inſtant, that relying that the facts contained in the report, have been ſtated with due care, and from authentic ſources, he perceives no objection to the publication of it, as propoſed.

I am &c.
your moſt obedient ſervant.
B. DANDRIDGE.

The Secretary of the Treaſury.

SIR, *Treaſury Department, Auguſt 5th, 1794.*

THE diſagreeable criſis at which matters have lately arrived in ſome of the weſtern counties of Pennſylvania, with regard to the laws laying duties on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and on ſtills, ſeems to render proper a review of the circumſtances which have attended thoſe laws in that ſcene, from their commencement to the preſent time, and of the conduct which has hitherto been obſerved on the part of the government, its motives and effect—in order to a better judgment of the meaſures neceſſary to be purſued in the exiſting emergency.

The oppoſition to thoſe laws in the four moſt weſtern counties of Pennſylvania, (Alleghany, Waſhington, Fayette, and Weſtmoreland) commenced as early as they were known to have been paſſed. It has continued, with different degrees of violence, in the different counties, and at different periods.—But Waſhington has uniformly diſtinguiſhed its reſiſtance, by a more exceſſive ſpirit, than has appeared in the other counties, and ſeems to have been chiefly inſtrumental in kindling and keeping alive the flame.

The oppoſition firſt manifeſted itſelf in the milder ſhape of the circulation of opinions unfavorable to the law, and calculated, by the influence of public diſeſteem, to diſcourage the accepting or holding of offices under it, or the complying with it by thoſe who might be ſo diſpoſed; to which was added, the ſhew of a diſcontinuance of the buſineſs of diſtilling.

Theſe expedients were ſhortly after ſucceeded by private aſſociations to *forbear* compliances with the law. But it was not long before theſe more negative modes of oppoſition were perceived to be likely to prove ineffectual. And in proportion as this was the caſe, and as the means of introducing the laws into operation were put into execution, the diſpoſition to reſiſtance became more turbulent and more inclined to adopt and practice violent expedients. The officers now began to experience marks of contempt & inſult. Threats againſt them became frequent and loud; and after ſome time, theſe threats were ripened into acts of ill-treatment and outrage.

Theſe acts of violence were preceded by certain meetings of malcontent perſons, who entered into reſolutions calculated at once to confirm, inflame and ſyſtematize the ſpirit of oppoſition

The firſt of theſe meetings was holden at a place called Red Stone Old Fort, on the 27th of July, 1791, where it was concerted that county committees ſhould be convened in the four counties, at the reſpective ſeats of juſtice therein. On the 23d of Auguſt following, one of theſe committees aſſembled in the county of Waſhington.

This meeting paſſed ſome intemperate reſolutions, which were afterwards printed in the Pittſburg Gazette, containing a ſtrong cenſure on the law, declaring that any perſon *who had accepted or might accept an office under Congreſs in order to carry it into effect, ſhould be conſidered as inimical to the intereſts of the country; and recommending to the citizens of Waſhington county to treat every perſon who had accepted or might thereafter accept any ſuch office with contempt, and abſolutely to refuſe all kind of communication or intercourſe with the officers, and to withhold from them all aid, ſupport, or comfort.*

Not content with this vindictive proſcription of thoſe who might eſteem it their duty, in the capacity of officers, to aid in the execution of the conſtitutional laws of the land, the meeting proceeded to accumulate topics of crimination of the government, though foreign to each other; authoriſing, by this zeal for cenſure, a ſuſpicion that they were actuated, not merely by the diſlike of a particular law, but by a diſpoſition to render the government itſelf unpopular and odious.

This meeting, in further proſecution of their plan, deputed three of their members to meet delegates from the counties of Weſtmoreland, Fayette and Alleghany on the 1ſt Tueſday of Sept. following, for the purpoſe of expreſſing the ſenſe of the people of thoſe counties in an addreſs to the legiſlature of the United States, upon the ſubject of the Exciſe Law and *other grievances.*

Another meeting accordingly took place on the 7th of September, 1791, at Pittſburgh, in the county of Alleghany, at which there appeared perſons in character of delegates from the four weſtern counties.

This meeting entered into reſolutions more comprehenſive in their objects and not leſs inflammatory in their tendency, than thoſe which had before paſſed the meeting in Waſhington. Their reſolutions contained ſevere cenſures not only on the law which was the immediate ſubject of objection, but upon what they termed the exorbitant ſalaries of officers; the unreaſonable intereſt of the public debt; the want of diſcrimination between original holders and tranſferrees, and the inſtitution of a national bank. The ſame unfriendly temper towards the government of the United States, which ſeemed to have led out of their way the meeting at Waſhington appears to have produced a ſimilar wandering in that at Pittſburgh.

A repreſentation to Congreſs and a remonſtrance to the Legiſlature of Penſylvania againſt the law more particularly complained of were prepared by this meeting—publiſhed together with their other proceedings in the Pittſburgh Gazette, and afterwards preſented to the reſpective bodies to whom they were addreſſed.

Theſe meetings compoſed of very influential individuals, and conducted without moderation or prudence, are juſtly chargeable with the exceſſes which have been from time to time committed, ſerving to give conſiſtency to an oppoſition which has at length matured to a point, that threatens the foundations of the government and of the union—unleſs ſpeedily and effectually ſubdued.

On the 6th of the ſame month of September, the oppoſition broke out in an act of violence upon the perſon and property of Robert Johnſon, collector of the revenue for the counties of Alleghany and Waſhington.

A party of men armed and diſguiſed, way-laid him at a place on Pidgeon Creek in Waſhington county, ſeized, tarred and feathered him, cut off his hair, and deprived him of his horſe, obliging him to travel on foot a conſiderable diſtance in that mortifying and painful ſituation.

The caſe was brought before the diſtrict court of Pennſylvania, out of which proceſſes iſſued againſt John Robertſon, John Hamilton, and Thomas M'Comb—three of the perſons concerned in the outrage.

The ſerving of theſe proceſſes was confided by the then marſhal Clement Biddle, to his deputy Joſeph Fox, who in the month of October went into Alleghany county for the purpoſe of ſerving them.

The appearances and circumſtances which Mr. Fox obſerved himſelf, in the courſe of his journey, and learnt afterwards upon his arrival at Pittſburgh, had the effect of deterring him from the ſervice of the proceſſes, and unfortunately led to adopt the injudicious and fruitleſs expedient of ſending them to the parties by a private meſſenger under cover.

The deputy's report to the marſhal, ſtates a number of particulars evincing a conſiderable fermentation in the part of the country to which he was ſent, and inducing a belief on his part, that he could not with ſafety have executed the proceſſes. The marſhal tranſmitting this report to the diſtrict attorney, makes the following obſervations upon it. "I am ſorry to add, that he (the deputy) found the people in general in the weſtern part of the ſtate, and particularly beyond the Alleghany mountain, in ſuch a ferment on account of the act of Congreſs for laying a duty on diſtilled ſpirits, and ſo much oppoſed to the execution of the ſaid act, and from a variety of threats to himſelf perſonally, although he took the utmoſt precaution to conceal his errand, that he was not only convinced of the impoſſibility of ſerving the proceſs, but that any attempt to effect it would have occaſioned the moſt violent oppoſition from the greater part of the inhabitants, and he declares that if he had attempted it, he believes he ſhould not have returned alive.

"I ſpared no expenſe nor pains to have the proceſs of the court executed, and have not the leaſt doubt that my deputy would have accompliſhed it, if it could have been done."

The reality of the danger to the deputy was countenanced by the opinion of gen. Nevill, the inſpector of the revenue; a man who before had given, and ſince has given numerous proofs of a ſteady and firm temper; and what followed is a further confirmation of it.

The perſon who had been ſent with the proceſſes, was ſeized, whipped, tarred, and feathered; and after having his money and horſe taken from him, was blindfolded and tied in the woods, in which condition he remained for five hours.

Very ſerious reflections naturally occurred upon this occaſion. It ſeemed highly probable, from the iſſue of the experiment which had been made, that the ordinary courſe of civil proceſs would be ineffectual for enforcing the execution of the law, in the ſcene in queſtion—and that a perſeverance in this courſe might lead to a ſerious concuſſion. The law itſelf was ſtill in the infancy of its operation, and far from eſtabliſhed in other important portions of the Union. Prejudices againſt it had been induſtriouſly diſſeminated, miſrepreſentations diffuſed, miſconceptions foſtered. The legiſlature of the United States had not yet organized the means by which the executive could come in aid of the judiciary, when found incompetent to the execution of the laws. If neither of theſe impediments to a deciſive exertion had exiſted, it was deſirable, eſpecially in a republican government, to avoid what is in ſuch caſes the ultimate reſort, till all the milder means had been tried without ſucceſs.

Under the united influence of theſe conſiderations, it appeared adviſeable to forbear urging coercive meaſures, till the laws had gone into more extenſive operation; till further time for reflection and experience of its operation had ſerved to correct falſe impreſſions, and inſpire greater moderation; and till the legiſlature had had an opportunity, by a reviſion of the law, to remove as far as poſſible objections, and to reinforce the proviſions for ſecuring its execution.

Other incidents occurred from time to time, which are further proofs of the very improper temper that prevailed among the inhabitants of the refractory counties.

Mr. Johnſon was not the only officer, who about the ſame period, experienced outrage. Mr Wells, collector of the revenue for Weſtmoreland and Fayette, was alſo ill treated at Greenſburg and Union town; nor were the outrages perpetrated confined to the officers; they extended to private citizens, who only dared to ſhew their reſpect for the laws of their country.

Some time in October, 1791, an unhappy man, of the name of Wilſon, a ſtranger in the county, and manifeſtly diſordered in his intellects, imagining himſelf to be a collector of the revenue, or inveſted with ſome truſt in relation to it, was ſo unlucky as to make enquiries concerning the diſtillers who had entered their ſtills; giving out that he was to travel through the United States, to aſcertain and report to Congreſs the number of ſtills, &c. This man was purſued by a party in diſguiſe, taken out of his bed, carried about 5 miles back, to a ſmith's ſhop, ſtripped of his clothes, which were afterwards burnt, and after having been himſelf inhumanly burnt in ſeveral places, with a heated iron, was tarred and feathered, and about day-light diſmiſſed, naked, wounded, and otherwiſe in a very ſuffering condition. Theſe particulars are communicated in a letter from the inſpector of the revenue, of the 17th of November, who declares that he had then himſelf ſeen the unfortunate maniac, the abuſe of whom, as he expreſſes it, exceeded deſcription, and was ſufficient to make human nature ſhudder. The affair is the more extraordinary as perſons of weight and conſideration in that country are underſtood to have been actors in it, and as the ſymptoms of inſanity were during the whole time of inflicting the puniſhment apparent—the unhappy ſufferer diſplaying the heroic fortitude of a man, who conceived himſelf to be a martyr, to the diſcharge of ſome important duty.

Not long after a perſon of the name of Roſeberry underwent the humiliating puniſhment of tarring and feathering with ſome aggravations, for having in converſation hazarded the very natural and juſt, but unpalatable remark that the inhabitants of that country could not reaſonably expect protection from a government, whoſe laws they ſo ſtrenuouſly oppoſed.

The audacity of the perpetrators of theſe exceſſes was ſo great, that an armed banditti ventured to ſeize and carry off two perſons, who were witneſſes againſt the rioters in the caſe of Wilſon, in order to prevent their giving teſtimony of the riot to a Court then ſitting, or about to ſit.

Deſigns of perſonal violence againſt the inſpector of the revenue himſelf, to force him to a reſignation, were repeatedly attempted to be put in execution by armed parties, but by different circumſtances were fruſtrated.

In the ſeſſion of Congreſs, which commenced in October 1791, the law, laying a duty on diſtilled ſpirits and ſtills, came under the reviſion of Congreſs as had been anticipated. By an act paſſed May 8th, 1792, during that ſeſſion, material alterations were made in it—among theſe, the duty was reduced to a rate ſo moderate, as to have ſilenced complaint on that head—and a new and very favorable alternative was given to the diſtiller, that of paying a monthly, inſtead a yearly rate, according to the capacity of his ſtill, with liberty to take a licence for the preciſe term, which he ſhould intend to work it, and to renew that licence for a farther term or terms.

This amending act, in its progreſs through the legiſlature, engaged the particular attention of members who themſelves were intereſted in diſtilleries, and of others who repreſented parts of the country in which the buſineſs of diſtilling was extenſively carried on.

Objections were well conſidered and great pains taken to obviate all ſuch as had the ſemblance of reaſonableneſs.

The effect has in a great meaſure correſponded with the views of the legiſlature. Oppoſition has ſubſided in ſeveral diſtricts where it before prevailed, and it was natural to entertain and not eaſy to abandon a hope that the ſame thing would by degrees have taken place in the four weſtern counties of this ſtate.

But notwithſtanding ſome flattering appearances at particular junctures, and infinite pains by various expedients to produce the deſirable iſſue, the hope entertained has never been realized, and is now at an end as far as the ordinary means of executing laws are concerned.

The firſt law had left the number and poſitions of the officers of Inſpection, which were to be eſtabliſhed in each diſtrict for receiving entries of ſtills, to the diſcretion of the ſupervisor. The ſecond, to ſecure a due accommodation to diſtillers, provides peremptorily, that there ſhall be one in each county.

The idea was immediately embraced, that it was a very important point in the ſcheme of oppoſition to the law to prevent the eſtabliſhment of offices in the reſpective counties.

For this purpoſe, the intimidation of well-diſpoſed inhabitants was added to the plan of moleſting and obſtructing the officers by force or otherwiſe, as might be neceſſary. So effectually was the firſt point carried (the certain deſtruction of property, and the peril of life being involved) that it became almoſt impracticable to obtain ſuitable places for offices in ſome of the counties; and when obtained, it was found a matter of neceſſity, in almoſt every inſtance, to abandon them.

After much effort the Inſpector of the Revenue ſucceeded in procuring the houſe of William Faulkner, a Captain in the army, for an office of inſpection in the county of Waſhington. This took place in Auguſt, 1792. The office was attended by the Inſpector of the Revenue in perſon, till prevented by the following incidents.

Captain Faulkner being in purſuit of ſome deſerters from the troops, was encountered by a number of people, in the ſame neighborhood where Mr. Johnſon had been ill-treated the preceding year, who reproached him with letting his houſe for an office of inſpection, drew a knife upon him, threatened to ſcalp him, tar and feather him, and reduce his houſe and property to aſhes, if he did not ſolemnly promiſe to prevent the further uſe of his houſe for an office. Captain Faulkner was induced to make the promiſe exacted; and, in conſequence of the circumſtance, wrote a letter to the Inſpector, dated the 20th of Auguſt, countermanding the permiſſion for uſing his houſe; and the day following gave a public notice in the Pittſburg Gazette, that the office of inſpection ſhould be no longer kept there.

At the ſame time another engine of oppoſition was in operation. Agreeble to a previous notification, there met at Pittſburg, on the 21ſt of Auguſt, a number of perſons, ſtiling themſelves "A Meeting of ſundry inhabitants of the Weſtern Counties of Pennſylvania."

This meeting entered into reſolutions not leſs exceptionable than thoſe of its predeceſſors. The preamble ſuggeſts that a tax on SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS is unjuſt in itſelf and oppreſſive upon the poor, that *internal taxes upon conſumption* muſt in the end deſtroy the liberties of every country in which they are introduced—that the law in queſtion, from certain local circumſtances which are ſpecified, would bring immediate diſtreſs and ruin upon the Weſtern country; and concludes with the ſentiment, that they think it their duty to perſiſt in remonſtrances to Congreſs, and in every other *legal* meaſure, that may obſtruct the *operation* of the LAW.

The reſolutions then proceed, firſt, to appoint a committee to prepare and cauſe to be preſented to Congreſs, an addreſs ſtating objections to the law, and praying for its repeal——Secondly, to appoint committees of correſpondence for Waſhington, Fayette, and Alleghany, charged to correſpond together, and with ſuch committee as ſhould be appointed for the ſame purpoſe in the county of Weſtmoreland, or with any committees of a ſimilar nature, that might be appointed in other parts of the United States; and alſo if found neceſſary to call together either general meetings of the people, in their reſpective counties, or conferences of the ſeveral committees: and laſtly to declare that they will in future conſider thoſe who hold offices for the collection of the duty, as unworthy of their friendſhip, that they will have *no intercourſe nor dealings with them*, will *withdraw* from them *every aſſiſtance, withhold* all *the comforts of life which depend upon thoſe duties, that as men and fellow citizens we owe to each other, and will upon all occaſions treat them with contempt; earneſtly* RECOMMENDING IT TO THE PEOPLE AT LARGE, TO FOLLOW THE SAME LINE OF CONDUCT TOWARDS THEM.

The idea of purſuing *legal* meaſures to *obſtruct* the *operation* of a *law*, needs little comment. Legal meaſures may be purſued to procure the repeal of a law, but to *obſtruct its operation* preſents a contradiction in terms. The *operation*, or what is the ſame thing, the *execution* of a *law* cannot be *obſtructed*, after it has been conſtitutionally enacted, without illegality and crime. The expreſſion quoted is one of thoſe phraſes, which can only be uſed to conceal a diſorderly and culpable intention under forms that may eſcape the hold of the law.

Neither was it difficult to perceive, that the anathema pronounced againſt the officers of the revenue, placed them in a ſtate of virtual outlawry, and operated as a ſignal to all thoſe who were bold enough to encounter the guilt and the danger to violate both their lives and their properties.

The foregoing proceedings, as ſoon as known, were reported by the Secretary of the Treaſury to the Preſident. The Preſident on the 15th of September, 1792, iſſued a proclamation—"earneſtly admoniſhing and exhorting all perſons whom it might concern, to refrain and deſiſt from all unlawful combinations and proceedings whatſoever, having for object or tending to obſtruct the operation of the laws aforeſaid, inaſmuch as all lawful ways and means would be put in execution, for bringing to juſtice the inſtigators thereof and ſecuring obedience thereto: and moreover, charging and requiring all courts, magiſtrates and officers whom it might concern, according to the duties of their ſeveral offices, to exert the powers in them reſpectively veſted by law for the purpoſes aforeſaid; thereby alſo enjoining and requiring all perſons whomſoever, as they tendered the welfare of their country, the juſt and due authority of government and the preſervation of the public peace, to be aiding and aſſiſting therein according to law."—And likewiſe directed, that proſecutions might be inſtituted againſt the offenders, in the caſes in which the laws would ſupport, and the requiſite evidence could be obtained.

Purſuant to theſe inſtructions, the attorney-general, in co-operation with the attorney of the diſtrict, attended a circuit court which was holden at York-Town in October, 1792—for the purpoſe of bringing forward proſecutions in the proper caſes.

Collateral meaſures were taken to procure for this purpoſe the neceſſary evidence.

The ſupervisor of the revenue was ſent into the oppoſing ſurvey—to aſcertain the real ſtate of that ſurvey—to obtain evidence of the perſons who were concerned in the riot, in Faulkner's caſe, and of thoſe who compoſed the meeting at Pittſburgh—to uphold the confidence and encourage the perſeverance of the officers acting under the law—and to induce, if poſſible, the inhabitants of that part of the ſurvey, which appeared leaſt diſinclined, to come voluntarily into the law, by arguments addreſſed to their ſenſe of duty, and exhibiting the eventual dangers and miſchiefs of reſiſtance.

The miſſion of the ſupervisor had no other fruit than that of obtaining evidence of the perſons who compoſed the meeting at Pittſburgh, and of two who were underſtood to be concerned in the riot—and a

confirmation of the enmity which certain active and designing leaders had induſtriouſly infuſed into a large proportion of the inhabitants, not againſt the particular laws in queſtion only, but of a more ancient date, againſt the government of the United States itſelf.

The then Attorney-General being of opinion, that it was at beſt a doubtful point, whether the proceedings of the meeting at Pittſburgh contained indictable matter, no proſecution was attempted againſt thoſe who compoſed it, though if the ground for proceeding againſt them had appeared to be firm, it is preſumed, that the trueſt policy would have dictated that courſe.

Indictments were preferred to the circuit court, and found againſt the two perſons underſtood to have been concerned in the riot, and the uſual meaſures were taken for carrying them into effect.

But it appearing afterwards, from various repreſentations, ſupported by ſatisfactory teſtimony, that there had been ſome miſtake as to the perſons accuſed—juſtice and policy demanded that the proſecutions ſhould be diſcontinued, which was accordingly done.

This iſſue of the buſineſs unavoidably defeated the attempt to eſtabliſh examples of the puniſhment of perſons who engaged in a violent reſiſtance to the laws—and left the officers to ſtruggle againſt the ſtream of reſiſtance, without the advantage of ſuch examples.

The following plan, afterwards ſucceſſively put in execution, was about this time digeſted, for carrying if poſſible the laws into effect, without the neceſſity of recurring to force.

1. To proſecute delinquents in the caſes in which it could be clearly done for non-compliance with the laws. 2. To intercept the markets for the ſurplus produce of the diſtilleries of the non-complying counties, by ſeizing the ſpirits in their way to thoſe markets, in places where it could be effected without oppoſition. 3. By purchaſes, through agents, for the uſe of the army (inſtead of deriving the ſupply through contractors as formerly) confining them to ſpirits, in reſpect to which there had been a compliance with the laws.

The motives to this plan ſpeak for themſelves. It aimed, beſides the influence of penalties on delinquents, at making it the general intereſt of the diſtillers, to comply with the laws, by interrupting the market for a very conſiderable ſurplus, and by, at the ſame time, confining the benefit of the large demand for public ſervice to thoſe who did their duty to the public, and furniſhing, through the means of payments in caſh, that medium for paying the duties, the want of which was alleged to be a great difficulty in the way of compliance.

But two circumſtances conſpired to counteract the ſucceſs of the plan—one, the neceſſity, towards incurring the penalties of non-compliance, of there being an office of inſpection in each county, which was prevented in ſome of the counties, by the means of intimidation practiſed for that purpoſe—another, the non-extenſion of the law to the territory north-weſt of the Ohio, into which a large proportion of the ſurplus before mentioned was ſent.

A cure for theſe defects could only come from the legiſlature.—Accordingly in the ſeſſion which began in November 1792, meaſures were taken for procuring a further reviſion of the laws. A bill containing amendments of thoſe and other defects was brought in;—but it ſo happened that this object, by reaſon of more urgent buſineſs, was deferred till towards the cloſe of the ſeſſion, and finally went off, through the uſual hurry of that period.

The continuance of the embarraſſment incident to this ſtate of things, naturally tended to diminiſh much the efficacy of the plan which had been deviſed. Yet it was reſolved, as far as legal proviſions would bear out the officers, to purſue it with perſeverance: there was ground to entertain hopes of its good effect, and it was certainly the moſt likely courſe which could have been adopted towards attaining the object of the laws, by means ſhort of force;—evincing, unequivocally, the ſincere diſpoſition to avoid this painful reſort, and the ſteady moderation, which have characteriſed the meaſures of the government.

In purſuance of this plan, proſecutions were occaſionally inſtituted in the mildeſt forms, ſeizures were made as opportunities occurred—and purchaſes on public account were carried on.

It may be incidentally remarked, that theſe purchaſes were extended to other places; where, though the ſame diſorders did not exiſt, it appeared, adviſeable to facilitate the payment of the duties by this ſpecies of accommodation.

Nor was this plan, notwithſtanding the deficiency of legal proviſion, which impeded its full execution, without correſponding effects.

Symptoms from time to time appeared which authoriſed expectation, that with the aid, at another ſeſſion, of the deſired ſupplementary proviſions, it was capable of accompliſhing its end, if no extraordinary events occurred.

The opponents of the laws, not inſenſible of the tendency of that plan, nor of the defects in the laws which interfered with it, did not fail from time to time to purſue analogous modes of counteraction. ——The effort to fruſtrate the eſtabliſhment of offices of inſpection, in particular, was perſiſted in and even increaſed; means of intimidating officers and others continued to be exerted.

In April 1793, a party of armed men, in diſguiſe, made an attack in the night upon the houſe of a collector of revenue, who reſided in Fayette county; but he happening to be from home, they contented themſelves with breaking open his houſe, threatening, terrifying, and abuſing his family.

Warrants were iſſued for apprehending ſome of the rioters upon this occaſion, by Iſaac Maſon and James Findley, aſſiſtant judges of Fayette county, which were delivered to the ſheriff of that county, who it ſeems refuſed to execute them;—for which he has ſince been indicted.

This is at once an example of a diſpoſition to ſupport the laws of the Union, and of an oppoſite one, in the local officers of Pennſylvania, within the non-complying ſcene.——But it is a truth, too important not to be noticed, and too injurious not to be lamented, that the prevailing ſpirit of thoſe officers has been either hoſtile or lukewarm to the execution of thoſe laws—and that the weight of an unfriendly official influence has been one of the moſt ſerious obſtacles, with which they have had to ſtruggle.

In June following, the inſpector of the revenue was burnt in effigy in Alleghany county, at a place and on a day of ſome public election, with much diſplay, in the preſence of and without interruption from magiſtrates, and other public officers.

On the night of the 22d of November, another party of men, ſome of them armed, and all in diſguiſe, went to the houſe of the ſame collector of Fayette, which had been viſited in April, broke and entered it, and demanded a ſurrender of the officer's commiſſion and official books. Upon his refuſing to deliver them up, they preſented piſtols at him, and ſwore, that if he did not comply, they would inſtantly put him to death. At length, a ſurrender of the commiſſion and books was enforced. But not content with this, the rioters, before they departed, required of the officer, that he ſhould, within two weeks, publiſh his reſignation on pain of another viſit, and, the deſtruction of his houſe.

Notwithſtanding theſe exceſſes, the laws appeared during the latter periods of this year, (1793), to be rather gaining ground. Several principal diſtillers, who had formerly held out, complied, and others diſcovered a diſpoſition to comply, which was only reſtrained by the fear of violence.

But theſe favourable circumſtances ſerved to beget alarm among thoſe who were determined, at all events, to prevent the quiet eſtabliſhment of the laws. It ſoon appeared, that they meditated, by freſh and greater exceſſes, to aim a ſtill more effectual blow at them;—to ſubdue the growing ſpirit of compliance, and to deſtroy entirely the organs of the laws, within that part of the country, by compelling all the officers to renounce their offices.

The laſt proceeding, in the caſe of the collector of Fayette, was in this ſpirit. In January of the preſent year, further violences appear to have been perpetrated. William Richmond, who had given information againſt ſome of the rioters, in the affair of WILSON, had his barn burnt with all the grain and hay which it contained; and the ſame thing happened to Robert Shawhan, a diſtiller, who had been among the firſt to comply with the law, and who had always ſpoken favourably of it. But, in neither of theſe inſtances, (which happened in the county of Alleghany) though the preſumptions were violent, was any poſitive proof obtained.

The inſpector of the revenue, in a letter of the 27th of February, writes, that he had received information, that perſons living near the dividing line of Alleghany and Waſhington, had thrown out threats of tarring and feathering one William Cochran, a complying diſtiller, and of burning his diſtillery; and that it had alſo been given out, that in three weeks, there would not be a houſe ſtanding in Alleghany county, of any perſon, who had complied with the laws. In conſequence of which, he had been induced to pay a viſit to ſeveral leading individuals in that quarter, as well to aſcertain the truth of the information as to endeavour to avert the attempt to execute ſuch threats.

It appeared afterwards, that on his return home, he had been purſued by a collection of diſorderly perſons, threatening, as they went along, vengeance againſt him. On their way, theſe men called at the houſe of James Kiddoe, who had recently complied with the laws, broke into his ſtill-houſe, fired ſeveral balls under his ſtill, and ſcattered fire over and about the houſe.

Letters from the inſpector in March, announce an encreaſed activity in promoting oppoſition to the laws—frequent meetings to cement and extend the combinations againſt it; and among other means for this purpoſe, a plan of collecting a force to ſeize him, compel him to reſign his commiſſion, and detain him priſoner—probably as a hoſtage.

In May and June new violences were committed. James Kiddoe, the perſon above mentioned, and William Cochran, another complying diſtiller, met with repeated injury to their property. Kiddoe had parts of his griſt-mill, at different times, carried away; and Cochran ſuffered more material injuries. His ſtill was deſtroyed, his ſaw-mill was rendered uſeleſs by the taking away of the ſaw, and his griſt-mill ſo injured, as to require to be repaired at conſiderable expenſe.

At the laſt viſit, a note in writing was left, requiring him to publiſh what he had ſuffered, in the Pittſburgh Gazette, on pain of another viſit; in which he is threatened, in figurative, but intelligible terms, with the deſtruction of his property by fire: Thus adding to the profligacy of doing wanton injuries to a fellow-citizen, the tyranny of compelling him to be the publiſher of his wrongs.

June being the month for receiving annual entries of ſtills, endeavours were uſed to open offices in Weſtmoreland and Waſhington, where it had been hitherto found impracticable. With much pains and difficulty, places were procured for the purpoſe. That in Weſtmoreland was repeatedly attacked in the night by armed men, who frequently fired upon it; but according to a report which has been made to this department, it was defended with ſo much courage and perſeverance, by John Wells, an auxiliary officer, and Philip Ragan, the owner of the houſe, as to have been maintained during the remainder of the month.

That, in Waſhington, after repeated attempts, was ſuppreſſed. The firſt attempt was confined to pulling down the ſign of the office, and threats of future deſtruction. The ſecond effected the object in the following mode. About twelve perſons, armed and painted black, in the night of the 6th of June, broke into the houſe of John Lynn where the office was kept, and after having treacherouſly ſeduced him to come down ſtairs, and put himſelf in their power by a promiſe of ſafety to himſelf and his houſe, they ſeized and tied him, threatened to hang him, took him to a retired ſpot in the neighbouring wood; and there, after cutting off his hair, tarring and feathering him, ſwore him never again to allow the uſe of his houſe for an office, never to diſcloſe their names, and never again to have any ſort of agency in aid of the exciſe: Having done which, they bound him naked to a tree, and left him in that ſituation till morning; when he ſucceeded in extricating himſelf. Not content with this, the malcontents, ſome days after, made him another viſit; pulled down part of his houſe, and put him in a ſituation to be obliged to become an exile from his own home, and to find an aſylum elſewhere.

During this time, ſeveral of the diſtillers, who had made entries and benefitted by them, refuſed the payment of the duties; actuated, no doubt, by various motives.

Indications of a plan to proceed againſt the inſpector of the revenue, in the manner which has been before mentioned, continued. In a letter from him of the 10th of July, he obſerved, that the threatened viſit had not yet been made, though he had ſtill reaſon to expect it.

In the ſeſſion of Congreſs which began in December 1793, a bill for making the amendments in the laws, which had been for ſome time deſired, was brought in, and on the 5th of June laſt became a law.

It is not to be doubted, that the different ſtages of this buſineſs was regularly notified to the malcontents, and that a conviction of the tendency of the amendments contemplated to effectuate the execution of the law, had matured the reſolution to bring matters to a violent criſis.

The encreaſing energy of the oppoſition, rendered it indiſpenſable to meet the evil with proportionable deciſion. The idea of giving time for the law to extend itſelf, in ſcenes where the diſſatisfaction with it was the effect, not of an improper ſpirit, but of cauſes which were of a nature to yield to reaſon, reflection, and experience (which had conſtantly weighed in the eſtimate of the meaſures proper to be purſued) had had its effect, in an extenſive degree. The experiment, too, had been long enough tried, to aſcertain, that where reſiſtance continued, the root of the evil lay deep, and required meaſures of greater efficacy than had been purſued. The laws had undergone repeated reviſions of the legiſlative repreſentatives of the union, and had virtually received their repeated ſanction, without even an attempt, as far as is now recollected, or can be traced, to effect their repeal;—affording an evidence of the general ſenſe of the community in their favour. Complaints began to be loud, from complying quarters, againſt the impropriety and injuſtice of ſuffering the laws to remain unexecuted in others.

Under the united influence of theſe conſiderations, there was no choice but to try the efficiency of the laws, in proſecuting, with vigour, delinquents and offenders.

Proceſs iſſued againſt a number of non-complying diſtillers in the counties of Fayette and Alleghany; and indictments having been found at a circuit court, holden at Philadelphia in July laſt, againſt Robert Smille and John M'Culloch, two of the rioters in the attack, which, in November preceding, had been made upon the houſe of a collector of the revenue in Fayette county, proceſſes iſſued againſt them alſo, to bring them to trial; and if guilty, to puniſhment.

The marſhall of the diſtrict went in perſon to ſerve theſe proceſſes. He executed his truſt without interruption, though under many diſcouraging circumſtances, in Fayette county; but while he was in the execution of it in Alleghany county, being then accompanied by the inſpector of the revenue (to wit) on the 15th of July laſt, he was beſet on the road by a party of from thirty to forty armed men, who, after much previous irregularity of conduct, finally fired upon him; but as it happened, without injury either to him or to the inſpector.

This attempt on the marſhall was but the prelude of greater exceſſes.

About break-of-day, the 16th of July, in conformity with a plan, which ſeems to have been for ſome-time entertained, and which probably was only accelerated by the coming of the marſhall into the ſurvey, an attack, by about one hundred perſons, armed with guns and other weapons, was made upon the houſe of the inſpector in the vicinity of Pittſburgh. The inſpector, tho' alone, vigorouſly defended himſelf againſt the aſſailants, and obliged them to retreat, without accompliſhing their purpoſe.

Apprehending that the buſineſs would not terminate here, he made application by letter to the judges, generals of militia, and ſheriff of the county for protection. A reply to his application, from John Wilkins, jun. and John Gibſon, magiſtrates and militia officers, informed him, that the laws could not be executed, ſo as to afford him the protection to which he was entitled, owing to the too-general combination of the people in that part of Pennſylvania, to oppoſe the revenue-law; adding, that they would take every ſtep in their power to bring the rioters to juſtice, and would be glad to receive information of the individuals concerned in the attack upon his houſe, that proſecutions might be commenced againſt them; and expreſſing their ſorrow, that ſhould the POSSE COMITATUS of the county be ordered out in ſupport of the civil authority, very few could be gotten that were not of the party of the rioters.

The day following, the inſurgents re-aſſembled, with a conſiderable augmentation of numbers, amounting, as has been computed, to at leaſt five hundred; and on the 17th of July, renewed their attack upon the houſe of the inſpector; who, in the interval, had taken the precaution of calling to his aid a ſmall detachment from the garriſon of Fort-Pitt, which, at the time of the attack, conſiſted of eleven men, who had been joined by Major Abraham Kirkpatrick, a friend and connection of the inſpector.

There being ſcarcely a proſpect of effectual defence againſt ſo large a body as then appeared, and as the inſpector had every thing to apprehend for his perſon, if taken, it was judged adviſable, that he ſhould withdraw from the houſe to a place of concealment; Major Kirkpatrick generouſly agreeing to remain with the eleven men, in the intention, if practicable, to make a capitulation in favour of the property, if not to defend it as long as poſſible.

A parley took place under cover of a flag, which was ſent by the inſurgents to the houſe to demand, that the inſpector ſhould come forth, renounce his office, and ſtipulate never again to accept an office under the ſame laws. To this it was replied, that the inſpector had left the houſe, upon their firſt approach, and that the place to which he had retired was unknown. They then declared that they muſt have whatever related to his office. They were anſwered, that they might ſend perſons, not exceeding ſix, to ſearch the houſe, and take away whatever papers they could find appertaining to the office. But not ſatisfied with this, they inſiſted unconditionally, that the armed men, who were in the houſe for its defence, ſhould march out and ground their arms, which Major Kirkpatrick peremptorily refuſed; conſidering it and repreſenting it to them as a proof of a deſign to deſtroy the property. This refuſal put an end to the parley.

A briſk firing then enſued between the inſurgents and thoſe in the houſe, which it is ſaid laſted for near an hour, till the aſſailants having ſet fire to the neighbouring and adjacent buildings, eight in number, the intenſeneſs of the heat, and the danger of an immediate communication of the fire to the houſe, obliged Major Kirkpatrick and his ſmall party to come out and ſurrender themſelves. In the courſe of the firing, one of the inſurgents was killed and ſeveral wounded, and three of the perſons in the houſe were alſo wounded. The perſon killed is underſtood to have been the leader of the party, of the name of James M'Farlane, then a major in the militia, formerly a lieutenant in the Pennſylvania line. The dwelling-houſe, after the ſurrender, ſhared the fate of the other buildings; the whole of which were conſumed to the ground. The loſs of property to the inſpector, upon this occaſion, is eſtimated, and, as it is believed, with great moderation, at not leſs than three thouſand pounds.

The marſhall, Colonel Preſley Neville, and ſeveral others, were taken by the inſurgents going to the inſpector's houſe. All, except the marſhall and Colonel Neville, ſoon made their eſcape; but theſe were carried off ſome diſtance from the place where the affray had happened, and detained till one or two o'clock the next morning. In the courſe of their detention, the marſhall in particular ſuffered very ſevere and humiliating treatment; and was frequently in imminent danger of his life. Several of the party repeatedly preſented their pieces at him, with every appearance of a deſign to aſſaſſinate, from which they were, with difficulty, reſtrained by the efforts of a few more humane and more prudent.

Nor could he obtain ſafety or liberty, but upon the condition of a promiſe guaranteed by Colonel Neville, that he would ſerve no other proceſs on the weſt ſide of the Alleghany mountain. The alternative being immediate death, extorted from the marſhall a compliance with this condition; notwithſtanding the juſt ſenſe of official dignity, and the firmneſs of character, which were witneſſed by his conduct throughout the trying ſcenes he had experienced.

The inſurgents, on the 18th, ſent a deputation of two of their number (one a juſtice of the peace) to Pittſburgh, to require of the marſhall a ſurrender of the proceſſes in his poſſeſſion, intimating, that his compliance would ſatisfy the people and *add to his ſafety*; and alſo to demand of general Neville, in peremptory terms, the reſignation of his office, threatening, in caſe of refuſal, to attack the place and take him by force: demands which both theſe officers did not heſitate to reject, as alike incompatible with their honour and their duty.

As it was well aſcertained, that no protection was to be expected from the magiſtrates or inhabitants of Pittſburgh, it became neceſſary to the ſafety, both of the inſpector and the marſhall, to quit that place; and, as it was known that all the uſual routes to Philadelphia were beſet by the inſurgents, they concluded to deſcend the Ohio, and proceed, by a circuitous route, to the ſeat of government; which they began to put in execution on the night of the 19th of July.

Infomation has alſo been received of a meeting of a conſiderable number of perſons at a place called Mingo-Creek Meeting-Houſe, in the county of Waſhington, to conſult about the further meaſures which it might be adviſable to purſue: that at this meeting a motion was made to approve and agree to ſupport the proceedings which had taken place, until the exciſe law was repealed, and an act of oblivion paſſed. But that, inſtead of this, it had been agreed, that the four weſtern counties of Pennſylvania, and the neighbouring counties of Virginia, ſhould be invited to meet in a convention of delegates, on the 14th of the preſent month, at Parkinſon's, on Mingo-Creek, in the county of Waſhington, to take into conſideration the ſituation of the weſtern country, and concert ſuch meaſures as ſhould appear ſuited to the occaſion.

It appears, moreover, that on the 25th of July laſt, the mail of the united ſtates, on the road from Pittſburgh to Philadelphia, was ſtopped by two armed men, who cut it open, and took out all the letters, except thoſe contained in one packet: theſe armed men, from all the circumſtances which occurred, were manifeſtly acting on the part of the inſurgents.

The declared object of the foregoing proceedings, is to obſtruct the execution and compel a repeal of the laws laying duties on ſpirits diſtilled within the united ſtates, and upon ſtills. There is juſt cauſe to believe, that this is connected with an indiſpoſition, too general in that quarter, to ſhare in the common burthens of the community; and with a wiſh, among ſome perſons of influence, to embarraſs the government. It is affirmed, by well-informed perſons, to be a fact of notoriety, that the revenue laws of the ſtate itſelf, have always been either reſiſted or very defectively complied with in the ſame quarter.

With the moſt perfect reſpect,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient, and

Humble ſervant,

Alexander Hamilton.

The Preſident of the United States.